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THE report of the Court martial on the hazing of cadets, which took place on board the *Constellation*, is now in the hands of Secretary Whitney. Five of the young cadets, viz.: B. B. Bierer, Richard H. Leigh, Charles W. Lyle, George H. Shepard and T. F. Maurin, all 4th classmen, have been dismissed the Service by Secretary Whitney. In the case of the other cadets, who were convicted by the Court, and recommended for dismissal, no action as yet has been taken by the Department.

THE resolution introduced by Congressman Cox in May last, granting permission to the Park Commissioners of New York City to improve and beautify Governor's Island in connection with a public park to be laid out on said island, has been favorably reported by the House Military Committee. This measure has received the approval of Major General Schofield and the War Department officials, and is likely to pass if it can be brought to the attention of the House.

THE officers to attend this year's course of lectures at the Naval War College have been ordered to report Aug. 6. The course will be opened that day at 11 o'clock, with an address by the President of the College, and the regular course of lectures will begin the next day. The lecturers for the month of August are Captain Mahan, President, Naval History; and Lieutenant J. F. Meigs, Naval Gunnery. The course will continue till sometime in December, and will include most of the lectures delivered last year together with several new subjects.

THE Sundry Civil Appropriation bill passed the Senate Aug. 1, and will now go to conference for consideration of the large number of amendments added by the Senate. All the amendments relating to the Army recommended by the Senate Appropriation Committee, and which were noted in the JOURNAL of July 21, page 1041, were adopted by the Senate. An amendment, not originally recommended by the committee, was also adopted increasing the amount for the construction of buildings at the Fort Riley Cavalry and Artillery School from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

A LIVELY contest has already sprung up among the young lawyers in the Army for the position of Judge-Advocate with the rank of Major, which becomes vacant Sept. 10 next by the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Burnham. All of the present Acting Judge-Advocates are candidates. Of these Captain Ballance is generally believed to be ahead in the race thus far. 1st Lieutenant George B. Davis, 5th Cavalry, Instructor in Law at West Point, is another very strong candidate. His friends in Washington are quite sanguine that he will carry off the prize.

THE colleges to which engineer officers of the Navy will shortly be sent for a tour of duty as instructors in mechanical engineering are the Cornell University, the Columbia College, S. C., the University of Michigan, and St. John's Academy at Annapolis. The Office of Detail has now before it the names of several officers who have applied for this character of duty and will probably announce its decision in a few days. Should the pending bill increasing the number of college details become a

law ten line officers of the Navy in addition to the twenty five engineer officers now authorized can be assigned to this kind of duty.

THE Herald grows witty in its suggestions about Governor's Island and in advocating West Point as a good place for Division headquarters and says there the headquarters people could be put through a course of long forgotten study and drill. While we agree with our contemporary that Governor's Island would make "a splendid sea park for the people" we feel disposed to call its attention to what is a fact well-known—to us and many others—that at the headquarters on Governor's Island are on duty some of the brightest officers in the Service, who need no post graduate course of instruction, and who are from day to day studying the latest problems in military science, drill, etc. If the Herald is desirous names can be furnished.

CHAIRMAN HERBERT, of the House Naval Committee, will sound the keynote this session on the subject of Navy Department reorganization in connection with the bill reported from the Naval Committee this week for the appointment of assistant bureau chiefs. He is preparing a long report dissenting from the views of the minority on this bill, in which he takes the ground that there are already too many officers on duty in the various bureaus and that the interests of the Government will be better subserved by a reorganization of the whole bureau system. It is rumored that Secretary Whitney is again devoting some attention to the subject of Navy reorganization, but just what his particular scheme is this time it is impossible to learn. The Bureaus of Equipment and Recruiting, Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering are believed to be the three bureaus directly concerned.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests that it would be for the good of the Service, and at the same time a just and well-merited reward to a faithful and deserving class of non commissioned officers, if two classes of Commissary and Post Quartermaster Sergeants were provided. It is proposed that the 2d class should consist of those of less than five years' service in their grade, this period to be considered a probationary period during which they should receive the pay now provided for by law, and should be stationed at the less important posts. If five years of their record is satisfactory they should receive a new warrant of the 1st class and be entitled to \$80 per month and be changed to one of the larger and more important stations. He presents some reasonable arguments in support of his ideas, based upon practical experience. The distinction between the 1st and 2d class sergeants proposed above could be shown by the addition of an arc to the chevron so as to correspond with those of 1st class Hospital Stewards.

UPON the return of Senator Davis to Washington next week an effort is to be made by certain Army officers interested to have further consideration of the twenty-year service promotion bill now on the Senate calendar, of which he has charge, and it is not improbable that the bill will be passed in some shape by the Senate before the close of the session. Even then it may be hung up in conference committee until next session. A prominent Senator, who has received scores of letters from Army officers since the bill came before the Senate, tells us

that, while there are many conflicting views, the result of personal interests and sacrifices, he finds that his correspondents are practically a unit on one point, and that is, they prefer to have the question of promotion left out entirely and accept the increased pay, rather than have the bill fail entirely. It is the intention of this Senator to move an amendment giving the pay and emoluments of the next highest grade to all officers, both line and staff, who have served continuously for twenty years in one grade, thus leaving the question of promotion out entirely.

THE New York Herald says very sensibly: "Out of two hundred bills passed this session of Congress of a public nature, one-fourth, or fifty one in all, have been to authorize the bridging of navigable streams and waters over which Congress has jurisdiction. The increasing demand upon Congress at each succeeding session for legislation of this character has suggested the passing of a general act allowing the construction of such bridges by the Secretary of War, under such restrictions as are now invariably put into each bill. The Secretary of War and officers of the Engineer Corps are now the final judges of the execution of the acts, and the interests of the public would be, it is contended, quite as well protected by the Government officials, as they are now by special legislation in every instance. The Secretary of War is now given authority to remove any bridge which is not built according to the specifications of the War Department, and if he has this power conferred by law it is asked why he should not pass upon the original application and determine under what restrictions consent may be given to do what now takes so much time at each session of Congress."

THE House Naval Committee has recommended, and the House has adopted its report, concurrence in the following amendments of the Senate to the Naval Appropriation bill: Amendment No. 9, appropriating \$3,000 for surgeon's quarters at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.; No. 16, reducing the amount for expenses of a commission of three naval officers to select a location on the South Atlantic coast, and for sounding and surveying the same, from \$50,000 to \$15,000; No. 19, providing that the work upon the domes, piers and transit shutters and floors of the observing rooms of the new Naval Observatory may be done by the Secretary of the Navy without contract. Also a number of minor amendments, including increases of salaries of certain civilian employees at navy yards. The important amendments which go to conference for adjustment are those providing for a steel practice vessel for Annapolis; for three additional gunboats and reducing the amount fixed by the House for the construction of new vessels; increasing the appropriations for the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering; for an adjustable stem dock; for the reconstruction of building destroyed by fire at the New York Navy-yard in January last; increasing the appropriation for the equipment of vessels; for torpedo experiments; and consolidating and placing under one command the Torpedo Station and Naval War College. The House conferees appointed this week consist of Messrs. Herbert, McAdoo and Thomas. The Senate members are Messrs. Hale, Farwell and Beck. As Senator Hale is absent from the city, no meeting of Conference Committee will be held until his return on Monday next.

PERSONAL ITEMS

GEN. JAMES W. FORSTH, colonel 7th Cav., is at Magnolia, Mass., on leave.

LIEUTENANT A. J. RUSSELL, 7th U. S. Cavalry, left Fort Riley, Kansas, this week, on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT F. H. MILLS, 24th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Apache, Arizona.

MAJOR J. H. GILMAN, U. S. A., left Washington this week on a trip across the sea to return early in September.

CAPTAIN C. F. ROE, 11th U. S. Infantry, was a guest this week at the West End Hotel, Long Branch, N. J.

LIEUTENANT LOUIS OSTHEIM, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks, D. C., on Monday on a week's vacation.

ADJUTANT H. L. HARRIS, 1st U. S. Artillery, was expected to leave San Francisco this week on a month's vacation.

LIEUTENANT H. H. LUDLOW, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., on Tuesday of this week from a short leave.

CAPTAIN HENRY ROMEYN, 5th U. S. Infantry, is coming North from Texas to spend from now until January next on leave.

LIEUTENANT R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH, 25th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Missoula, Montana.

COLONEL J. D. WILKINS, U. S. Army, retired, of Washington, D. C., celebrated his sixty-sixth birthday on Wednesday, Aug. 1.

CAPTAIN HENRY JOHNSON, U. S. A., on duty at the Purveying Depot in Wooster street, left New York City this week on a six weeks' vacation.

LIEUTENANT J. T. NANCE, 2d U. S. Cavalry, was expected to leave Fort Spokane, Washington Territory, this week on a two months' vacation.

CAPTAIN F. B. HAMILTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Hamilton, have returned to Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., from a pleasant trip to Cincinnati.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. B. EWING, U. S. A., will shortly exchange from Fort Lewis, Colo., to that eminently pleasant station, Washington Bks., D. C.

LIEUTENANT H. L. HAWTHORNE, 2d U. S. Art., after relinquishing duty at Fort Monroe, Va., early in September next, will go abroad for a few months.

LIEUTENANT S. Y. SEYBURN, 10th U. S. Infantry, returned this week to Fort Union from a pleasant trip to Fort Marcy, Santa Fe, N. M., on Court-martial service.

MAJOR A. R. CHAFFEE, 9th U. S. Cav., much to the regret of the garrison of Fort Wingate, N. M., is packing up his household goods for his new station, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

CAPTAIN JOHN R. MYRICK, 3d U. S. Artillery, late A. D. C. to Maj.-Gen. Terry, who has been on leave since his chief retired from active service, was due at Fort McHenry, Md., this week for duty.

MAJOR GEO. R. SMITH, Paymaster, U. S. A., will leave Tucson, Arizona, next week on a month's vacation. Tucson is not the most desirable station in the United States at this season of the year.

CAPTAIN F. D. BALDWIN and Lieutenant Fredrick Perkins, 5th U. S. Infantry, have returned, the former to Fort Davis and the latter to Fort McIntosh from a pleasant trip to Fort Bliss, Texas.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. G. TREAT, 5th U. S. Artillery, will leave Fort Monroe in a few days on a three weeks' leave, at the conclusion of which he will join for duty at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT FRANK THORP, 5th U. S. Art., visited friends at Governor's Island early in the week, and also attended to some public business there, and afterwards returned to the camp at Fisher's Island.

LIEUTENANT W. P. EDGERTON, 2d U. S. Art., of Jackson Barracks, La., arrived at Hot Springs, Ark., this week, and took over the duties of post quartermaster temporarily during the absence on leave of Capt. Chas. H. Ingalls, A. Q. M.

LIEUTENANT F. S. STRONG, 4th Art., after a most successful tour at the Michigan Military Academy, at Orchard Lake, will join his battery at Ft. Adams early in September. He will be replaced at the Academy by Lieut. F. T. Van Liew, 2d Inf.

LIEUTENANTS R. P. STRONG, W. S. Alexander, J. E. McMahon and Wirt Robinson, 4th U. S. Art., of Ft. Adams, R. I., paid a visit to Fort Trumbull, Conn., this week on Court-martial service, and were hospitably received by their brother officers there.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON and Lieuts. W. R. Hamilton and H. H. Benham, U. S. A., are still in the State Camp at Peekskill, and will remain until it breaks up on Aug. 11. To paraphrase Othello, "They have done the State some service, and all know it."

COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON, U. S. A., of Fort Monroe, has completed his inspections of the Pennsylvania State troops at Mt. Gretna and Norristown. His next objective point will be Connetquot Lake, near Meadville, Pa., to inspect the encampment at that point.

CAPTAINS SMITH'S and BARSTOW'S batteries having finished their heavy artillery practice at Fort Monroe this week, the next to follow is Capt. John F. Mount's battery, from Washington Barracks, and Capt. J. R. Myrick's, from Fort McHenry. The practice has been admirably carried out so far.

GENERAL BRAUBERGARD has resigned the office of Commissioner of Public Works of the city of New Orleans, on considerations of personal health and comfort. The salary of the office was no object to him, as he receives \$10,000 a year for managing the monthly drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery, besides revenues from other sources as consulting engineer. He is now past 71 years of age, but is well preserved and sprightly.

CAPT. T. S. KETLAND, 7th Inf., was at Division Headquarters, Chicago, last week.

CAPT. J. C. WHITE, U. S. A., retired, is located for the present at Boston Highlands, Mass.

COL. H. C. CORBIN, U. S. A., was at Crosby's Camp, Wisconsin, last week, on a fishing trip.

CAPTAIN P. H. REMINGTON, 19th U. S. Infantry, is North from Texas, to remain until September.

ASST. SURG. N. S. JARVIS, U. S. A., has left Fort Leavenworth on a month's leave for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT G. B. DUNCAN, 9th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Mojave, Arizona.

LIEUT. L. L. DUFFEE, 17th U. S. Inf., will rejoin early next week at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., from a fortnight's leave.

Mrs. Poe, the wife of General Orlando M. Poe, Colonel, Corps of Engineers, is spending the summer at Cobourg, C. W.

CAPTAIN GEO. D. WALLACE, 7th U. S. Cavalry, arrived at Fort Leavenworth July 27, to assume command of the rifle camp.

LIEUT. J. S. MALLORY, 2d U. S. Inf., after a tour of duty at the Winnebago Indian Agency, has rejoined at Fort Omaha, Neb.

Mrs. MYRICK, wife of Maj. John R. Myrick, captain 3d Art., late of Gen. Terry's staff, is critically ill at her residence in Chicago.

ASST. SURG. F. J. IVES, U. S. A., was at Division Headquarters, Chicago, this week, en route West with a detachment of recruits.

LIEUTENANT I. N. LEWIS, 2d U. S. Artillery, was to leave Huntsville, Ala., the latter part of this week on a short visit to Fort Barrancas, Fla.

GEN. A. McD. MCCOOK, colonel 6th Inf., was at Fox Lake, Ill., last week, attending a reunion of the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 20th Army Corps.

LIEUT. F. R. DAY, Signal Corps, U. S. A., will soon make pretty nearly a tour of the whole of the United States, inspecting signal stations, etc.

COLONEL GUIDO ILGES, formerly of the Army, has an article in the August "St. Nicholas" entitled "Little Moccasin's Ride on the Thunder Horse."

LIEUT. L. D. GREENE, U. S. A., A. D. C. to Gen. Crook, is to be one of the members of the Chicago Hussars, the new cavalry company being organized there.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD is reported as saying there is no foundation for the rumors that he is to be placed in command of the Army during the temporary disability of Gen. Sheridan.

CAPT. G. D. WALLACE, 7th U. S. Cav., as soon as he gets through with his duties at Fort Leavenworth, in connection with the rifle competitions, will go to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for a tour of recruiting duty.

DAME RUMOR DAMES Capt. D. M. Taylor, Ord. Dept., and military secretary to Secretary Endicott, as a most likely successor to the junior vacancy in the Adjutant-General's Department which occurs in May next upon the retirement of Gen. Drum.

MAJOR E. C. WOODRUFF, 5th U. S. Infantry, who has been on leave for the past few months, sailed from New York on Aug. 4 for Galveston, en route to Fort McIntosh, Tex., to join his regiment. Mrs. Woodruff will spend the summer at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

CAPT. M. SAITO, naval attaché to the Japanese Embassy at Washington, with his successor on the Embassy, Capt. R. Baba, and Capt. H. Shimamura and M. Yoshimatsu, of the Imperial Japanese Navy, visited the gun and armor works of the Bethlehem Iron Company on Tuesday.

The death of Major Wm. P. Chambliss, U. S. A. (retired), which occurred Feb. 22, 1887, was speedily followed by the decease of Mrs. Chambliss. The children have been taken to the home of their grandparents in Cincinnati, and the handsome residence built by Major Chambliss at Cobourg, C. W., is empty and desolate.

MAJOR W. D. WOLVERTON, surgeon, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty at Washington Barracks, D. C., will shortly leave for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Major Wolvertton has lately been spending a short season with his family at Quakertown, N. J. His place at Washington Barracks will be taken by Major C. H. Gardner, now at Fort McHenry.

THE Evening Express, of Portland, Me., July 30, says: "Corporal Frank Pasbach, U. S. Army, on recruiting service at 420 Fore street, has, owing to ill health, been relieved from duty by Capt. C. C. Cusick by orders from New York. He left town last evening with a splendid body of recruits. The many friends of the handsome corporal will regret his departure from the city."

THE Young Ladies' Seminary, of Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, Ohio, which has since its establishment in 1856 been a favorite with the Army people, this year graduated the daughters of two Army officers—Miss Flora Stanton, daughter of Colonel Stanton, paymaster, U. S. A., and Miss Maude Lee, daughter of Capt. Lee, 9th Infantry. The graduating exercises were largely attended by both officers and civilians. The principal, H. Thane Miller, and his wife gave a large reception in honor of the graduates, twelve in number.

"TALKING OF mules," said Capt. John S. Loud, U. S. A., "I was riding with a party of ladies and children from Fort McKinney to Douglas, when at a turn of the road a cowboy came galloping into sight, holding a revolver in each hand, and firing as he ran. My driver had a four-in-hand team, and he ran. The first thing I knew the leaders were looking me in the face and we were all twisted up in a heap. As the fellow saw it was a United States military party he drew up and pocketed his revolvers. Then making a half-defiant, half-shamed bow toward the wreck, he said: 'Ef I'd knowed them was Government critters I wouldn't hev fired. I'd hate awfully to skeer a United States mule.'"—Detroit Free Press.

LIEUTENANT W. N. P. DARROW, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Preble, paid a visit to Fort Warren, Mass., this week.

CAPTAIN H. O. PERLEY, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., on Saturday from a week's vacation.

LIEUTENANT B. ALVORD, 20th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Alvord, of West Point, are visiting relatives at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

COL. ELMER OTIS, 9th U. S. Cav., is spending a six months' leave of absence at Fort Davis, Texas. His health is greatly improved.

LIEUT. H. L. RIPLEY, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has been visiting at Fort Leavenworth, where many old friends were glad to see him.

CAPT. P. F. HARVEY, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty at Washington, will shortly return to Fort Keogh.

CAPTAIN J. M. BELL, 7th U. S. Cavalry, lately in Philadelphia on leave, is a recent guest at the Atwood, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

LIEUTENANT A. D. ANDREWS, 5th U. S. Artillery, spending a short vacation at Massena, N. Y., will join at Fort Columbus early next week.

LIEUTENANT PETER LEARY, JR., 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Preble, will attend the approaching encampment of Vermont troops near Newport, Vt.

LIEUT. J. P. WISNER, 1st U. S. Art., is spending a short leave at Narragansett Pier, R. I. He will return to West Point, N. Y., the latter part of August.

CAPT. H. JOHNSON, Med. Dept., U. S. A., who has been enjoying the sea breezes at Bath Beach, L. I., for the past seven weeks, will now try the beneficial effects of a sojourn in the Catskills and Adirondacks with his family.

MAJOR MERRITT BARBER, Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A., leaves Los Angeles, Cal., on a two months' visit East, and soon after its expiration will be due for duty at Headquarters Dept. of the Columbia, Vancouver Barracks.

COLONEL CHAS. TRICHEL, the governor of the Pacific home at Santa Monica, Cal., well known in New York City, was thrown from his carriage recently, the horses overturning it in a runaway, resulting in internal injuries and the breaking of several fingers.

MAJOR JOHN P. WILLARD, Paymaster, U. S. A., who has been "waiting orders" in New York City since September, 1886, went to Washington this week for temporary duty in Paymaster-General Rochester's Office. He will be assigned to the charge of the book, pay, and bounty division during the absence on leave of Major Larned.

THE Hartford Courant, referring to the detail of Lieuts. C. A. L. Totten, A. B. Dyer and W. R. Hamilton, U. S. A., to instruct the Connecticut troops in camp at Niantic, says: "How well they performed their duties last year the officers and men of the State troops can testify; the adjutant-general expressed his complete satisfaction in orders highly complimenting these Regular officers."

SAYS THE Philadelphia Times of July 27: "The ruddy face and white hair of General Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., well known to all Philadelphians, was seen at the Hotel Lafayette, last evening. 'No chance, eh?' he said. 'No, I am the same old fellow. Pretty tolerable for 73. To-morrow I leave for Shrewsbury, where my family are at the cottage I've had for many years. Next month we'll take a trip to Saratoga and the White Mountains.'"

THE Alta, referring to the approaching transfer of Gen. Chauncey McKee, U. S. A., from duty at San Francisco to duty at the A. G. O., says: "He has been on duty in this city for the past three years, during which time he has made many staunch friends by his courteous and gentle manner, and all who know him regret the change." Adverting also to the relief of Inspector-General R. P. Hughes, our contemporary says: "Like Gen. McKee, Col. Hughes has made an army of devoted friends during his three years' service on this coast, and his official withdrawal will be regretted by all."

MISS DELIA STACEY, daughter of the late Col. M. H. Stacey, U. S. A., who made her debut just one year ago on the dramatic stage, and who has been with Mr. Augustin Daly this last winter, has signed with Mr. Charles T. Parsloe for next season in "The Grass Widow." Miss Stacey is a pupil of Miss Rosa Rand, and is a conscientious worker in her profession, which, with her beauty and talent, is bound to make her successful. Though by birth and position she is a society girl, she disclaims the name of "society actress," being willing and anxious to work hard to become a thorough artist.—Dramatic Times.

COL. W. M. WHERRY, U. S. A., in his affliction with the long continued illness of different members of his family, has the sympathy of every one who has the pleasure to know him. His eldest daughter, who for weeks was lying almost at death's door in Chicago, where the Colonel spent many weary days and nights watching, is now slowly recovering. On his return to Fort Leavenworth he found Mrs. Wherry quite ill, due to a nervous shock superinduced by the illness of her daughter. Now the third daughter has been stricken down with a serious nervous affection, resulting in a paralytic affection of the lower extremities.—Kansas City Times.

THE San Francisco News Letter says: "It is promised that life at the Presidio will soon assume a livelier aspect. The battalion of the 1st U. S. Artillery has returned from the East, and Lieut. Beau is back again from his two months' absence the other side of the Rockies." "Mag," the eccentric correspondent of the Letter, says: "The girls are all kickin' like anything, 'cause they hear 't the youngsters just past to West Point is to be sent out to the Presidio, 'n who wants—I'd just like to know—to break 'em in. It's quite enough to have so many o' the domestic line o' youth to lick into shape without a invoice from the East. But Laura says for the girls comfort 't if any one takes a West Point cadet for an innocent abroad, they're way off—what they don't know ain't worth knowin'; 'n she's been to West Point, so can tell."

CAPT. E. J. STIVERS, 25th U. S. Inf., visited friends in New York City this week.

LIEUT. C. L. CORNHILL, 4th U. S. Art., of Fort Adams, R. I., took a short leave this week.

CAPT. W. A. KOBBE, 3d U. S. Art., on leave from Fort Monroe, is summing at Front Royal, Va.

LIEUT. JOHN MCCLELLAN, 5th U. S. Art., left Fort Monroe, Va., on Wednesday, on a week's vacation.

CAPT. A. G. FORSE, 1st U. S. Cav., was to leave Fort Custer, Montana, this week, on a month's vacation.

LIEUT. M. B. SAFFOLD, 13th U. S. Inf., of Fort Supply, is a recent guest at the Coates House, Kansas City.

LIEUT. H. F. BATEMAN, 10th U. S. Inf., visiting at Fostoria, Ohio, has had his sick leave extended another month.

ADJUT. GUY HOWARD, 12th U. S. Inf., left Fort Yates, Dak., this week, on a fortnight's visit to friends at Omaha.

LIEUT. B. C. WELSH, 15th U. S. Inf., rejoined this week at Fort Buford for a pleasant trip to Camp Poplar River, Montana.

LIEUT. D. E. MCCARTHY, 12th U. S. Inf., of Fort Yates, has been sent to Fort Bennett, Dak., for a tour of temporary duty.

CAPT. MICHAEL LEAHY, 18th U. S. Inf., lately recuperating at Cohocton, N. Y., has had his sick leave extended six months.

CAPT. W. C. GORGAS, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., under orders for Fort Barrancas, Fla., will take a month's vacation before joining there.

CAPT. T. M. K. SMITH, 2d U. S. Inf., left Ft. Porter, N. Y., with his company, on Wednesday, for a tour of rifle practice at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

An engagement is announced between Miss Belle Sinclair, daughter of Major Wm. Sinclair, 2d U. S. Art., and Lieut. H. L. Hawthorne, 2d Art.

MAJOR J. W. CLOUS, Judge Advocate, U. S. A., and family, will spend the month of August at Plymouth, Mass., where they arrived this week.

LIEUTS. J. D. HOKKINS and J. D. Barrette, 3d U. S. Art., of Washington Barracks, are at Fort Monroe, this week, taking part in heavy artillery practice.

MAJOR CALVIN DE WITT, Surgeon, U. S. A., at present at Asheville, N. C., on leave from Fort Sully, will go to Fort Missoula, Montana, at its expiration.

The following Army officers are registered at the War Dept. this week: Gen. O. L. Shepherd, retired; Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, Ord. Corps; Lieut. H. H. Ludlow, 3d Art.; Major J. P. Willard, Pay Dept.

DURING the absence of Maj. A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Art., from Fort Monroe, Va., on militia inspection service, Major R. T. Frank, 1st Art., is superintending the artillery and practical military exercises.

GENERAL SHERMAN, U. S. A., is to visit Gen. George H. Sharpe at Kingston. He may be accompanied by his wife and daughter, and will make a tour through the Catskills in company with General Sharpe.

CAPT. JOHN ERICSSON, that hale old gentleman whose name is known all over the civilized world, celebrated his 55th birthday July 31. In his characteristic way, Consul General Bore called on him and informed him that the King of Sweden and Norway had commanded him to call upon "his (the King's) friend, Capt. John Ericsson, and congratulate him upon his health on his 55th birthday." The veteran engineer seemed greatly pleased. In the evening Capt. Ericsson was serenaded by about 400 members of the United Scandinavian Singing Societies.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., accompanied by Capt. Murray, Judge Advocate, and Mrs. Merritt, visited Wagon Wheel Gap, Colo., last week and enjoyed some fine fishing in the Rio Grande. They then visited Salt Lake City, and, returning, the General made an official visit to Fort Crawford and inspected the troops and post on July 24, leaving for Denver in the evening, and inspecting the new post near that city on the 26th, after which the party returned to Fort Leavenworth after a most delightful trip. Through the courtesy of Mr. David Moffat, president of the D. and R. G. R., the party travelled in the president's private car, the "Maid of Erin," and enjoyed every comfort and attention on their trip.

THE N. Y. Times says: "It has been discovered that Robert R. Raymond, the successful competitor for the West Point appointment from the 3d New York Congressional District, and comprising a part of Brooklyn, is not a resident of the district. Young Raymond is a son of Major Charles W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., now stationed at Washington, and a nephew of Prof. Rossiter Raymond. The boy gave his residence as 123 Henry street, which is not in the 3d District. Congressman White says that Col. Raymond assured him that he was a resident of the 3d District, and that his son was stopping at the Henry street house temporarily. Mr. White will ask the War Department to determine young Raymond's availability before making the appointment."

GEN. JOE HOLT, U. S. A., who was in Buchanan's cabinet, and was afterwards judge advocate general, is leading a very lonely life in Washington, according to a correspondent, who describes him as driving through the streets on his way to market in an old, broken-down vehicle, the driver being a rough-looking old colored man. "Gen. Holt," continues the writer, "lives in great seclusion in a large house on Capitol Hill, surrounded in part by a brick wall and in part by a high iron fence. He drives out in this old rig to market, but he goes nowhere else, has no companions, and I have never seen him stop his carriage to speak with any one or even to look from the window to bow. His house stands on a high terrace, with considerable ground around it, and within its gates his old servant is his only companion."—Home Journal.

CAPT. G. M. RANDALL, 23d U. S. Inf., left Fort Wayne, Mich., on Wednesday, on a short leave.

GEN. T. G. FITCHER, U. S. A., and Mrs. Fitcher, registered at the Aquidneck, Newport, R. I., on Thursday.

MISS THROCKMORTON, daughter of Major C. B. Throckmorton, 2d U. S. Art., commanding at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, is the guest of Mrs. Parker on Church street, Newport, R. I.

A CORRESPONDENT at Vancouver Barracks writes: "Gen. Gibbon, Maj. Volkmar and Capt. Tobey have returned from leave. Col. Anderson, Majors Sumner and Wykoff, their wives and a party of fourteen, have returned from Alaska. Preliminary practices indicate that great scores will be made here on the Division contest. The 14th men are willing to bet all their pay that they will stand first regimentally."

A NOTABLE family reunion took place at St. Paul July 27, at the residence of Prof. F. S. Williams. Gathered beneath the family roof tree were the three generations, in which death has never yet made a gap, and to the venerable couple was permitted the happiness of gazing upon a family circle all but complete, three of the thirty-two members being unavoidably detained away. The family consists of the following members: W. F. Williams and wife, Buffalo; L. D. Williams and wife, Minneapolis; Lieut. Charles A. Williams, 21st U. S. Inf., and wife, Sidney, Neb.; C. F. Williams and wife, Minneapolis; Sylvester G. Williams and wife, Cincinnati; Captain J. J. Glover and wife, Washington, D. C.; Henry M. Harper and wife, Wheeling, W. Va., and Mr. and Mrs. William Salger, Minneapolis.

SECRETARY WHITNEY will go to Lenox, Mass., the last of the week.

ADMIRAL and MRS. SELFRIDGE are occupying their cottage at Bar Harbor.

CAPT. WM. T. SAMPSON, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, is in Washington.

CAPT. G. H. PERKINS, U. S. N., has decided to spend the summer at Newport, R. I.

COMMANDER YATES STIRLING, U. S. N., and family are at Jamestown, R. I., for the summer.

ADMIRAL ALMY and family and Admiral and Mrs. Upshur are at Richfield Springs for the summer.

CAPTAIN A. T. MAHAN, U. S. N., president of the Naval War College at Newport, is in Washington.

P. A. ENGR. A. C. ENGARD, U. S. N., and Mrs. Engard, were in Chicago this week on a Western trip.

LIEUTENANT LUCIAN FLYNN, attached to the training ship Portsmouth, will shortly be detached and go abroad.

COMMODORE GEO. BROWN, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., on Monday for a short sojourn at Alleghany Springs.

COMMODORE D. B. HARMONY, U. S. N., and Mrs. Harmony, were guests this week at the U. S. Hotel, Saratoga.

PAYMR. WM. J. THOMSON, of the Navy, is in Washington on official business. He is attached to the Navy-yard, League Island.

LIEUT. F. F. FLETCHER, U. S. N., on duty at the Washington Ordnance Foundry, has been granted leave from Aug. 6 to Sept. 20.

ADMIRAL PORTER and Rear Admirals McCauley and Pattison, who are at Jamestown, make a distinguished trio of naval functionaries.

PAYMR. H. T. STANCLIFF, U. S. N., has resumed his duties in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing after a few weeks' absence pleasantly spent on the lakes of Maine.

MRS. JAMES FULTON, wife of Paymaster General Fulton, U. S. N., accompanied by a daughter of Col. I. R. Dunkelberger, formerly of the U. S. Army, are at Los Angeles, Cal.

At the recent centennial celebration at Easton, Md., Rear Admiral J. C. Febiger, U. S. N., entertained the principal guests at his handsome country residence near Easton.

CHIEF ENGINEER THOM WILLIAMSON, U. S. Navy, superintendent State, War and Navy Department building, rejoined his family at Warrenton, Va., on Tuesday last on a few weeks' much-needed rest.

PAYMASTER C. P. THOMPSON, attached to the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Dept., has returned from Atlantic City, very much improved in health. He will finish his vacation at Capon Springs, W. Va., for that place on Aug. 14.

The following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt during the week ending Aug. 3, 1888: Army—Col. Alex. J. Perry, Q. M.; 3d Lieut. C. P. George, 16th Inf.; Cadet J. D. S. Hartman. Navy—Med. Insp. Richard C. Dean, P. A. Paymr. John N. Speel, Asst. Surg. J. F. Ulric, Cadet Engr. McAllister.

MRS. WHITNEY, wife of Secretary Whitney, and party, arrived at Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 1, to occupy the stone cottage Edenfield. The party consists of Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Henry Whitney (wife of the Secretary's brother), Miss Whitney, Master Whitney, and Col. Payne. Mrs. Whitney will remain during August.

MR. JOSEPH L. HUNSICKER, late lieutenant, U. S. Navy, sails, Aug. 4, on the *Etruria* for England on business connected with the "Buffalo Cyclorama Co.," the general management of which he will assume on his arrival in London. His address will be care "Niagara in London, York street, London, S. W."

THE recent escapade of Lieut. H. W. Schaefer, whose absence without leave from the *Suatawa* we noted last week, has resulted in his being ordered before the court martial now in session at the New York Navy-yard, which consists of the following members: Capt. F. M. Ramsay, Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Book, Lieut. Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie, Lieut. E. C. Pendleton, A. P. Nazro, Wainwright Kellogg, Capt. E. P. Meeker, U. S. M. C.; 1st Lieut. F. L. Denny, Judge Advocate.

P. A. PAYMASTER JOHN N. SPEEL, of the Navy, is in Washington on the lookout for a good sea billet.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR RICHARD C. DEAN, U. S. N., in charge of the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., is in Washington on a short visit.

PAYMASTER H. T. STANCLIFF, Chief of the Requisition Bureau, Navy Dept., has returned from his two months' visit to the Rangely Lake, Me.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department, week ending Aug. 3, 1888: Comdr. C. D. Sigbee, Capt. A. T. Mahan and H. B. Seely, Paymr. H. T. B. Harris.

COMMANDER A. G. KELLOGG, of the Navy, has purchased a large tract of land in Montgomery Co., Md., near Rockville, and this fall will erect a handsome residence on his place.

P. A. PAYMASTER J. W. JORDAN, of the Navy, has successfully passed his examination for promotion to the grade of Paymaster. It is understood that he desires sea orders and will be ordered to the *Ossipee* as the relief of Paymr. G. H. Read.

REAR ADMIRAL JAMES E. JOUETT, U. S. N., President of the Board of Inspection, arrived at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, on Friday morning, to take part in the reappraisal of the old frigate *Andetam*, and to inspect the receiving ship *St. Louis*.

THE many friends of the late Capt. Alfred Hopkins, U. S. N., will be pleased to learn that Congress has finally passed a bill paying to his widow the sum of \$5,156.64, being amount of salary from the time of his court martial to the time of his death. Prior to his death the House, believing that he had been unfairly treated, passed a bill for his restoration, and it was in fair way of going through the Senate when further progress was interrupted by the death of the claimant.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

JULY 20, 1888.

OUR post has been made unusually gay for the past two weeks by the arrival of the 7th and 8th Regiments of Cavalry—the latter en route from Texas to Dakota and the balance of the 7th on its way to Fort Sill, Indian Territory. The eight troops of the 7th having arrived first, were joined by the four here, and started out on the morning of July 14 to greet and welcome the 8th Cav. The meeting took place four or five miles from the post, and was witnessed by a large concourse of people, both civil and military. The 8th Regiment, with eight troops of the 7th, encamped about two miles from here—a most charming spot on the bank of the Republican River, to reach which we pass through woods of large shade trees and hanging vines, the recent rains restoring grass and foliage to spring-like greenness. The quiet and secluded place seemed suddenly to spring into life—all bustle and noise. Long lines of tents, and moving trains of supplies, and herds of horses picketed off in the distance recalled forcibly familiar scenes of war times. All were glad for the rest this shelter afforded, after the long, hot, dusty march. The officers had scarcely time to rest though before invitations from the post to parties, dinners, breakfasts and lunches came pouring in. The officers of the 7th gave a ball to those of the 8th, which was one of the handsomest ever given at a military post. No trouble was spared. The decorations were elaborate and the supper delicious. The table decorations (the work of the ladies) were superb. They were loaded with cut glass and silver, and banked with flowers and trailing vines of every description.

Can you imagine a more beautiful sight than the officers of two regiments with complement of staff seated at table surrounded with lovely fair women, all looking the best in honor of the occasion, many coming a long distance, besides more than a dozen young ladies. A toast was proposed by Col. Tilford, representing the 7th in Gen. Forsyth's absence, which was immediately responded to by Col. Mizner, commanding the 8th Cavalry. This was the signal for general health pledging and a lively clinking of champagne glasses followed. Fair maidens and gay cavaliers "wishing many happy returns," pledging more with their eyes than lips, "Drink to me only with thine eyes," etc. Several charming moonlight fêtes champêtres were given by the 8th Cav. in camp, their band discoursing lovely, dreamy dance music, which was participated in by old and young, making a lovely picture not soon to be forgotten. All good things must come to an end though, and at last the day of departure arrived. General regrets were expressed at parting. Final reluctant "good-byes" were said as we all stood and watched the column move off, the 8th to the North, the four troops of the 7th to the South, we remaining the standing line. Fort Riley hopes to be cheered again by their bright presence, and until then will live upon the sweet remembrance of their visit for seven-eighths of the time to come.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of July 28 says: "Lieuts. Waring and Abercrombie are setting into their quarters this week..... Mr. and Mrs. Gunkel were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Sarson..... Lieut. Wilkins and Miss Hohlhauff, Miss Willard and Miss Miskey, had a charming horseback ride Wednesday evening..... Lieut. Mallory has returned from his Indian detail, looking well but several shades darker..... The right wing returned from rifle range July 27, after an absence of nearly six weeks..... Some of the officers and ladies went to the base ball grounds on Tuesday evening to attend the festival given by the Woman's Christian Association..... On Monday morning a number of the officers and ladies went on a picnic to the rifle range, Mrs. Col. Fletcher and son and Miss Miskey, Mrs. Capt. Miles, son and Miss Annie, Lieut. and Mrs. Sarson with their guests. All were delightfully entertained at Col. Fletcher's tent by Col. Fletcher and Capt. Miles, with other officers, and saw some fine skirmish shooting..... Mrs. Capt. Simpson and her bright little daughter, Louise Morgan Simpson, are spending several weeks at Oakland Beach Hotel, Warrick, R. I., a delightful summer resort on Narragansett Bay.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

JULY 31, 1888.

"It is a sultry day, the sun has drunk
The dew that lay upon the morning grass;
There is no rustling in the lofty elm
That canopies my dwelling, and its shade
Scarce cools me."

"For me I lie
Languidly in the shade where the thick turf,
Yet virgin from the kisses of the sun,
Retains some freshness and I woo the wind
That still delays its coming."

That Fort Leavenworth is the hottest military post in the United States, during the months of July and August, is a fact which is generally conceded by all here now except a few old Arizona campaigners, whose unflinching recollections of Fort Mojave, Fort McDowell and the San Carlos Agency enable them to brush aside as idle the compliments of their companions who are being gradually melted away in this "hot July boiling like to fire."

"Circumstances over which we have no control" render our continuous presence here necessary, otherwise I know most of us would be elsewhere at this time. The few who could do so have gotten away, but the aggregate of officers is now being very sensibly increased by the arrival of officers ordered in attendance upon the Department target competition in various capacities. It was very unfortunate that the contest has been appointed for a time which is always characterized by the hottest weather of the year at Fort Leavenworth. While it will doubtless continue very uncomfortable, yet some good shooting is anticipated. By Monday night all the competitors and the officers connected with the competition will have arrived. They go into camp on the Orange, which is about a mile from the post.

Capt. Wallace has arrived and talks over his duties as commandant of the camp. Wade, of the 5th Cav., is his adjutant, and Torrey of the 6th Inf., of the "Distinguished List," is the camp quartermaster.

The following officers came in to-night: 1st Lieut. O. B. Warwick, 18th Inf., from Fort Lyon, Colorado; 2d Lieut. Isaac W. Little, 10th Inf., from Fort Lyon; from Fort Lewis, 2d Lieut. H. J. Gallagher, 6th Cav.; from Fort Supply, 1st Lt. 2d Lieut. E. P. Lawton, 13th Inf.; from Fort Gibson, 1st Lt. 2d Lieut. Wm. J. Fardee, 18th Inf.

Col. Sumner, the Dept. Insp. of Rifle Practice, has general supervision of the contest. The colonel takes great interest in this contest, which is the first to take place since his special detail at the headquarters of the Dept. of the Missouri.

Capt. Pope, commandant of the Military Prison, returned on the evening of July 27 from Boston, where he was in attendance to the Prison Congress. The members of the congress were handsomely entertained by the Board of Trade of Boston. The Massachusetts Legislature appropriated \$1,000 to hire a boat which was used to carry the members to various places of interest along the neighboring coast. Capt. Pope describes the hospitality dispensed them by the Boston people as truly befitting the occasion of this important meeting of distinguished gentlemen interested in prison reform.

Lieut. Alvord and wife arrived on Thursday evening and are the guests of Chaplain McCleery. They will remain here a few weeks. Lieut. Alvord is to report back for duty at West Point in the Department of Languages Aug. 28.

Mrs. Hughes, wife of Lieut. Hughes, 13th Inf., is with her children at Columbia, Tenn. She has regained her health entirely since leaving here. She will return in December.

1st Lieut. H. L. Ripley, 3d Cav., arrived from San Antonio, Texas, this week in charge of a batch of convicts. He started back for his station this morning, being desirous of getting away from the heat here as soon as possible.

Capt. McCauley, Med. Dept., post surgeon of Fort Gibson, 1st T., has been here some days and will remain on temporary duty until about the middle of August. Dr. Jarvis left on a month's sick leave a few days ago. This leaves Dr. Owen alone to attend to all the surgeon's duty in the post, which keeps him quite busy.

Gen. and Mrs. Merritt and Capt. Murray, A. J. A., have returned from an extended trip through Colorado and Utah.

Leavenworth will lose one of its brightest, sunniest faces, a flower not to be replaced, in a few weeks when Miss Kathleen McCook leaves for New York to enter a private school.

Lieut. W. H. Smith, 10th Cav., en route East from Fort Verde, Ariz., spent Thursday in Kansas City with Lieut. and Mrs. Eggleston.

One of the attractive features of Fort Leavenworth is the Officers' Club, established only a little over a year ago, and now an assured success. The building occupied by the club is a large two-story brick structure, admirably adapted for the purpose intended. The club parlor is a model of comfort and convenience. The tables are well supplied with all the leading daily papers of the country and the principal military publications. The walls are hung with a number of interesting pictures, among which I noticed "Engagement de Cavalerie," by Schreyer; "Rencontre d'un Officier Blessé," by Neuville. A large steel engraving of Mrs. Butler's "Scotland Forever," Steuben's "Napoleon at Waterloo," and an interesting pen and ink sketch of military types by Mr. Zogbaum, presented to the club by the artist. On the upper floor are the billiard, card and chess rooms, wine room, baths and barber shop. The appointments are complete in every respect, and with the restaurant attached the club affords conveniences and accommodations to student and transient officers that could now hardly be dispensed with. Such an establishment is an absolute necessity at a place like this with no hotel nearer than the city, two and a half miles distant.

The financial condition of the club appears to be most satisfactory. The scheme of organization originally made it necessary to carry a debt. On Dec. 22, 1887, the total indebtedness was \$3,765.04. On July 14, 1888, the total indebtedness was \$2,553.70, a reduction of \$1,211.35, and the reduction of the debt will continue at about this rate. The assets of the club are in excess of its liabilities \$1,452.00.

The affairs of the club have been under the excel-

lent management of 1st Lieut. Seabee Smith, 2d Artillery, for several months, to whom the members feel greatly indebted for the present satisfactory condition of the club.

The McCook Base Ball Club played the Golden Eagle nine, of Kansas City, to-day. The latter was badly worsted, as they were once before when they came up here. The McCooks can hold their own with most of the professional clubs in the Missouri valley.

"A Night's Ride in Arizona" is the title of a clever little story by 2d Lieut. Thos. H. Wilson, 2d Inf., for boys and girls, which will soon appear in "Golden Days." This is one of a series of stories recently contributed by Lieut. Wilson.

Lieut. E. H. Crowder, 8th Cav., Professor of Military Science at Columbia College, Mo., arrived at the post July 31. The lieutenant has a battalion of more than 100 students at the college in fairly good drill and discipline. He has a band composed entirely of students, which I have been told will compare very favorably with many of the regular military bands of the country. It was organized and equipped wholly under his direction. The encampment designed and carried out by him was an entire success and much enjoyed by the students.

Among the competitors just arrived for the target competition are 1st Lt. F. W. Foster, 5th Cav., from Fort Reno, 1st T., and 2d Lt. S. E. Adair, same regiment, from Fort Elliott, Tex.

During the absence of Lt. Wetherill, R. Q. M., 6th Inf., Lt. Taylor, 14th Inf., is conducting the business of the Post Quartermaster's Department. In this duty the lieutenant (who ought to be a captain, having served through the war) is truly at home, and in this large post where so much is asked for and much less expected, the greatest number have been surprised by an accommodation.

Registered at Officers' Club this week: Julius A. Penn, U. S. A.; Maj. S. M. Whitside, U. S. A.; Capt. H. Weeks, 8th Cav.; Mayor S. F. Neely, 1st Lieut. Macomb, 5th Cav.

The Kansas City Times says:

A game of ball will be played July 27 between the McCooks and the officers' club. A fine game is expected as the officers under the management of Lt. Sehon are playing a fine game.

RECENT DEATHS.

CHIEF ENGINEER A. J. KENYON, U. S. NAVY, who died at Oswego, N. Y., July 27, was a native of New York, entered the Navy in 1861 as 3d assistant engineer and served with great credit during the war. In 1868 he had risen to the grade of 1st assistant engineer. From 1875 to 1878 he was on special service in Europe. His last duty was on the *Alliance*.

THE last services over the remains of the late Chief Engineer John B. Carpenter, U. S. N., who died in St. Louis, took place at Newburyport, Mass., a few days ago. The remains were interred beside those of his wife.

GENERAL MARSENA R. PATRICK, Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, O., died there July 27, aged 77. He entered West Point from New York in 1831, was graduated in 1835 and promoted to the 2d Infantry. He served with great credit in the Florida and Mexican Wars, was promoted captain 2d U. S. Infantry, Aug. 22, 1847, and received the brevet of major, May 20, 1848, "for meritorious conduct while serving in the enemy's country." He resigned June 30, 1850, and engaged in agricultural pursuits near Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., and was president of New York State Agricultural College at Ovid from 1859 to 1861. At the beginning of the War of the Rebellion he was appointed brigadier general on the staff and acted as inspector general of New York State troops from May 16, 1861, to Feb. 9, 1862. On March 17 of that year he was appointed brigadier general of volunteers and served with gallantry and efficiency in many engagements. In October, 1862, he was appointed provost marshal general of the Army of the Potomac and held the position until March 17, 1865, and afterwards acted in a similar capacity in other commands until June 12, 1865, when he resigned. He received the brevet of major general of volunteers "for faithful and meritorious services during the Rebellion." In 1880 he was appointed Governor of the Central Branch of the National Military Home at Dayton and remained in command until his death. He was a strict disciplinarian, a man of much general culture, somewhat of a speaker and of religious profession. In 1884 his management of the institution was investigated by a Congressional Committee, at which time, in going over the testimony offered before the committee, he said: "Gentlemen of the Committee: Undoubtedly I am a man of strong convictions. I fear God, and Him only. I shall not depart while the little of life that is left to me shall remain from the principles I have laid down all through life for my guidance. I shall not depart from the system long ago adopted by me to deal justly, to walk softly before God, and to love and do all the good I can to my fellow man." The funeral took place July 29 and was attended by an immense concourse of people. Pursuant to a request of the General, the burial was in all respects that of a private soldier. He was buried in the cemetery and near the memorial column. A touching feature of the funeral procession was the riderless horse of the General covered with trappings of mourning and the General's jack boots and spurs strapped to the stirrups.

G. O. H. Q., Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., July 25, 1888, says: The Brigadier General commanding deeply regrets that one of his first official acts is to announce to the corps the death of a brother officer, Lieut. Col. Walter McFarland, who died at New Haven, Conn., on the evening of July 22. Col. McFarland was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy July 1, 1850, at the head of his class of 41 members, and was appointed a brevet 2d lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, the same day. [Here follows the official record of Col. McFarland, which we have already given.] The above is a brief outline of the work performed by Col. McFarland during the 28 years of his most efficient service. Not only as a successful engineer did these years of useful labor establish for him an enviable

reputation, but they showed him to be eminently a good soldier, devoted to his duty, and conscientious in the performance of every trust confided to his care. During the latter years of his life he was a great sufferer from rheumatism, and though frequently obliged to seek rest by leaves of absence, his devotion to duty would not permit him to remain long away from his official labors, and upon the last occasion he resumed his duties in opposition to the advice of his chief, who would gladly have given him the benefit of a longer rest. In his official life he was loyal to his seniors, courteous to his equals, and considerate of his juniors. In all the relations of life he performed his part well, and his loss is sincerely regretted by his comrades whose esteem and affection he always commanded. As a testimonial of respect for the deceased, the officers of the Corps of Engineers will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days. By command of Brig. Gen. Casey: Clinton B. Sears, Capt. of Engineers, U. S. A.

CAPTAIN L. H. RUCKER, 9th U. S. Cav., of Fort DuChesne, has sustained a severe loss in the death of his son, Sheridan M. Rucker, a young man 23 years of age, which occurred at San Francisco, July 20. The deceased was born in Springfield, Ill. The funeral took place July 22 from 1713 Baker st., San Francisco, the residence of Major F. T. Bennett, 2d U. S. Cav.

WILLIAM GARNETT KINCAID, who died at Danville, Ky., July 23, was a member of the class of 1839, Military Academy, but did not graduate. He afterwards served in the Mexican War as an officer of the 2d Kentucky Volunteers, commanded by the gallant Col. W. R. McKee. He leaves a wife and six children.

MRS. MARY GOULD WILLARD, who died at Troy, N. Y., July 30, was the widow of the gallant Brevet Col. Geo. L. Willard, major, 19th U. S. Inf., who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. The funeral took place from St. Paul's Church, Troy, on Thursday.

EDWARD GREBLE ACKER, infant son of Asst. Engineer Edward O'C. Acker, U. S. N., died at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 20.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PENSACOLA NOTES.

THE dangerous season has begun here and from this time until the middle of October the sanitary measures will have prime consideration. For three successive years yellow fever has prevailed along the shores of the Gulf and its deadly work at Biloxi, Key West, Plant City, and Tampa has kept the quarantine authorities on guard almost continually. Inspectors have been stationed on the west bound trains for months past to intercept refugees from Plant City, and infected vessels arriving are sent at once to the national quarantine station at Chandelour Island.

Lieut. Lincoln Karmany, U. S. M. C., and family and P. A. Paymr. H. E. Druy, U. S. N., took their departure on July 20 for the mountains of North Carolina where they expect to summer. This leaves only three officers and the marine detachment on the station. Of the officers, Captain Henry C. Cochrane, U. S. Marine Corps, and Surg. J. W. Ross are spending their third summer here, having waived their leave, and Comdr. Huntington has but recently joined. None of them seem to have any special fear of the fever and this spirit is shared by the marines who have drill and work enough to keep them healthy and find fun in fishing, boating, salt water bathing and music.

The new marine library is finished and in use with Private H. M. Tingley installed as librarian, and the new flagstaff was christened on "the Fourth."

The proposition introduced into Congress to appropriate \$50,000 for selecting a new site for a Navy yard on the Gulf is looked upon as a double-barrelled job.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S PROGRAMME.

GEN. SHERMAN has written the following reply to an invitation to attend the reunion of two Massachusetts regiments on Sept. 2:

NEW YORK, July 24, 1888.

You know and feel the strong attachment of comrades in battle. Now think of me, who served in Everglades of Florida in 1840; went around Cape Horn in 1846 with Company F, 3d Artillery; commanded a brigade at Bull Run in 1861; a division at Shiloh and corps at Vicksburg in 1862-63; and a real army in 1864 in Atlanta, in all of which time full 400,000 soldiers served under me, and still call me "Uncle." It was only toward the last of the war that the 2d and 3d Massachusetts came as a part of the 50th Corps (Hooker's). Each and all of these regiments have a claim to my paternal regard, and each thinks itself to possess a special claim. Not a day passes, but some brigade, regiment or even company invites me to attend their reunion, from Maine to California. This, in mathematics, is termed the *reductio ad absurdum*, besides which, I have a family of six children and eight grandchildren. Fortunately—or unfortunately—I am in good, vigorous health for one born in 1830; but I have settled down to the conclusion that I will attend the annual National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, where I meet representatives of all the Armies who fought for the Union and nationality, this year at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 15-16; the Army of the Tennessee, of which I am president, this year at Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 5, 6; the Army of the Cumberland this year at Chicago, Sept. 19, 20, and the Army of the Potomac occasionally. This composes a reasonable share for me. I want you and your associates to feel that this love and respect is as sweet to me as the harmony of those Scotch ballads while in Atlanta in 1864, and that each and every member of the Massachusetts 2d and 3d will be ever welcome wherever I may happen to be during my sojourn on earth.

Affectionately your friend, W. T. SHERMAN.

NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

To the Editor of the Herald:

AS THE naval manoeuvres of the North Atlantic Squadron have been broken up—for the season at least—why not send Admiral Luce with his ships across the ocean to witness the British naval operations in the English Channel. It would be valuable instruction to all the officers. The practice ship with the class of naval cadets now about ready to sail from Annapolis, could accompany the squadron to great advantage in developing their progress into becoming future commanders of war ships.

AN OLD NAVY OFFICER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1888.

THE CHARLESTON.

FULLER accounts of the launch of the *Charleston*, under the direction of Chief Constructor Fernald, U.S.N., shows that the event occurred at 7.30 in the evening. It is estimated that in addition to the five or six thousand admitted to the yard, fully 20,000 persons witnessed the launch from Kentucky street, the beach below it and the bluffs above it. The line of vehicles, of heavily laden cars and pedestrians, reminded one of an exodus from a besieged city—such as our seaports may witness some day, if preparations for defence are neglected.

There were also many present on board excursion steamers chartered for the occasion. The band of the 1st U. S. Artillery furnished the music. In his prayer of dedication, Rev. Mr. Prescott said:

We would give this mute hull voice to speak our gratitude to Thee for the blessing of peace which Thou hast vouchsafed Thy people through many years. We offer Thee this which represents our thought and time and labor and money and life. Yes, and life's blood if need be, that all men may know we value Thy peace. Not the peace of indolence and stagnation, but that heavenly peace which can alone follow after many struggle, toil, and conquest. That peace which found its representation in Christ's life, and its echo in those words: "Be of good cheer, I have overcome the world." Bless this ship wherever she goes. May her flag never be raised in an evil cause. May it never be lowered before any enemy of justice and truth. May her form never be seen and may her voice, that terrible voice, never be heard but where it shall speak and enforce the message of peace—peace, which is obedience to law—the only true peace—the peace of God. All this we ask in the name of Him, who has brought order out of confusion, peace out of rebellion, and by whose victory alone man has found the eternal peace of Heaven. Amen.

Within seven minutes of the time appointed for the launching, the *Charleston* began to move slowly down into the water, and as the majestic form of the great armored vessel made its appearance whistles blew, cheers went up and handkerchiefs waved.

As soon as the vessel had safely reached the water, Mr. Irving M. Scott stepped forward and requested the wife of Captain D. C. Nichols to sing the "Star Spangled Banner." The lady did so, the band playing the accompaniment. All present joined in the inspiring chorus. Cheers were then given for the Governor, Mayor Pond, Irving M. Scott, Miss Scott, the *Charleston*, the men who worked on the *Charleston*, and others. Then a wild break was made for the successful builder, and congratulations showered on him *ad libitum*.

The *Charleston* is 320 feet long over all, length on load line 300 ft., beam 46 ft., draught forward 17½ ft., aft 19½ ft.; mean draught 18½ ft., and displacement 3,730 tons. There are only two short stump masts, with military tops for machine guns. All the steel used in the construction of the hull and all for the engines (except the crank and two line shafts, which were made by Krupp at Essen) is of domestic manufacture, known as mild steel, made by the open hearth process. The beams, outside plating and protective deck plates were made in the East by Carnegie, Phipps and Co. All the rivets, frames and engine forgings, and all the steel castings, both for hull and engine, were made by the Pacific Rolling Mills Co., whose works are contiguous to the shipyards of the Union Iron Works. The stem, stern and rudder pieces are single steel castings, the stem being ram shaped and specially strengthened by braces and other attachments to the steel protective deck. The sternpost was cast on June 22, 1887. There were 30,960 pounds of metal used, and the weight of the sternpost, when delivered complete to the Union Iron Works, was 11,130 pounds. The stem weighs 13,430 pounds, and the rudder frame weighs 8,420 pounds.

The plating of the *Charleston* is of rolled steel, the outside plating being from 7 to 16 of an inch thick, the inner bottom plating ½ to 1 of an inch, and the shear strakes ½ to ¾ inch. The horizontal plating of the protective deck, which extends from stem to stern, is 2 inches thick, and the sloping sides 3 inches thick. The motive power of the *Charleston* is furnished by two horizontal compound engines, which are placed in separate water-tight compartments. The screws are three bladed, made of manganese bronze, and 14 feet in diameter. There are 6 main boilers and 15 furnaces, with a total grate surface of 485 square feet, and 2,578 tubes, with a heating surface of 15,600 square feet. There is a bunker capacity of 800 tons of coal, but the normal draught is 328 tons. On a normal draught there is an indicated horse power of 5,000 horses, and on a forced draught of 7,650 horses, a maximum speed of 18.9 knots being thus attained. At an indicated horse power of 7,650, which requires the consumption of 800 tons of coal, the *Charleston* is expected to be able to steam 2,013 knots at the maximum speed. At the normal draught of 328 tons of coal, at the hourly consumption of 1.07 tons, and with 1,200 indicated horse power, she can steam 2,900.00 knots at 10 knots an hour; or with a forced draught of 800 tons of coal, 7,476.00 miles at the same speed.

The quarters of the officers and crew are all situated on the berth deck, as usual. Some improvements on the original plan, suggested by Naval Constructor Fernald, have greatly improved this deck. Furthest aft are the captain's staterooms, fitted in a sycamore veneering, dead polished, sliding doors, and furnished like the wardroom, which comes next. The staterooms are much larger and more comfortable than in most ships. The galleys for officers and crew are situated in the centre of the ship, inclosed in a steel bulkhead and specially ventilated, to carry off the odors of cooking. The sick bay and dispensary are placed in the bows, just abaft the paint room, divided from it by a steel bulkhead. The space on this deck from the sick bay to the midship bulkhead is the space where the 303 men who will compose the crew will sling their hammocks and mess. Wire lockers are provided here for the utensils of each mess. Head room on this deck is about 6½ feet, and the ventilation and light are as good as it is possible to make them; two blowers being used of 10,000 cubic feet capacity a minute. The cruiser will be lighted by two incandescent electric plants of 3,200 candle power each. All the most modern of appliances for navigating have been provided. The masts are made of half-inch plate, and one of them is used for ventilating the dynamo room. The masts, rigging and boats are being constructed at the Mare Island Navy-yard. As there is no projecting keel on the cruiser, two bilge keels have been provided to prevent rolling. These stand out 20 inches from the bilge, and are made of wood, plated.

Adverse criticism has been aroused by the failure

to provide hydraulic gear for the heavy guns, and the substitution of 8 inch for 10 inch rifles, which latter are carried on the *Nanika-Kan*. The machinery has been superintended by Chief Engr. W. S. Smith, U. S. N., and Asst. Engrs. E. T. Warburton and I. N. Hollis, U. S. N.

The keel plates of the *Charleston* were laid Aug. 27, 1887, less than one year ago, and the first rivet driven Sept. 1. Her hull weighs upwards of 1,350 tons. It is thought that the cruiser will be ready to be turned over to the Government in five months' time. By the contract she should be finished by June 28, and a penalty is fixed for delay in delivering her. Her contract price is \$1,017,000; that of the English built ship, the *Nanika-Kan*, after which she was modelled, was \$938,000 complete. The *San Francisco* will follow the *Charleston* on the stocks. Only one steel vessel had been launched from the Union Iron Works previously, the *Arago*, a 1,100-ton steamer, and the yard was not ready for the construction of a 4,000-ton ship. But when the contract for the *Charleston* was obtained a large slip was run out eighty feet broad and 300 feet long, on a foundation of seventy-foot piles, calculated to sustain a weight of 1,500 tons. Additional offices and shops were erected, a hydraulic dock completed, and a 100-ton shears constructed.

WHAT THE NAVY NEEDS.

In his paper on torpedoes, torpedo vessels and torpedo warfare, Lieut. Jaques recommends:

1. The establishment of a permanent board of admiralty or advice, which shall have no jurisdiction over the award of contracts or the selection of contractors, but whose decision shall be final respecting the types of all war materials that may enter into our naval service, as well as the policy of construction; and whose members shall be naval officers and civilians who have become prominent in the technical questions to be considered, and who shall keep up with the development going on. Our present system of expecting a civil Secretary to decide these vital questions, and the absence of a policy of construction covering a series of years, are not only a manifest injustice to him but disastrous to economic and efficient naval administration.
 2. The completion of our interior water communications, so strongly recommended by Senator Chandler, when Secretary of the Navy, which would be of the utmost utility to safe and economical mercantile navigation and transportation, as well as affording vital means of coast defence, transportation of supplies, and concentration of defensive war material.
 3. Arrangements for the storage and transportation by rail of torpedo boats and their fittings. This has already been done in France, special trucks having been simply and easily adapted to boats of 108 feet in length.
 4. The transfer of all coast defence control and superintendence to the Navy.
 5. The increase of the personnel.
- The entire torpedo service should be in the immediate charge of the naval staff, the senior member of which should also be a member of the Board of Admiralty. He should be assisted by an inspector of material and a chief of personnel, each having one assistant. As the requirements of the service demanded it, this number might be increased. The details of organization and personnel should be prepared by them.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SHERMAN, I. T.

JULY 23, 1888.

THE outside world thinks no doubt that there is no life, no amusement, and nothing but the usual routine military duties to break the monotony at Fort Sherman.

I propose to give you a detailed account of the condition of affairs at our post. Drill from 7 to 8 A. M. daily (except Saturdays and Sundays); guard mounting 9 A. M., and, owing to the efficient management of 1st Lieut. Carver, Howland, Adj., and Rufus P. Brown, R. Q. M., 4th Inf., A. A. Q. M., of their respective departments, very seldom an extra detail for fatigue is required, so you can see we are not overworked. Indeed, I think the records of this post for discipline, contentment and happiness among the men will compare favorably with those of any post in the U. S. Army. Col. W. P. Carlin, our commanding officer, requires both officers and men to be prompt in the discharge of every duty. He never denies his approval of any legitimate amusement, but rather encourages them. He never abuses, but uses his authority with that firmness and justice which is required by Army Regulations. Dress parade daily; after parade our beautiful lake is the centre of attraction. Hundreds of small boats cover its bosom, some in pursuit of the pleasures of fishing, others for a pleasant ride over its blue-colored waters.

We have one of the finest amusement halls in the Army, and it is often occupied by a happy and contented people engaged in dancing, feasting and social conversation. Our religious welfare is not neglected. Chaplain J. H. Macomber seems particularly adapted for his work, and draws large congregations at Sunday evening services. He is a genial, kind-hearted officer and rapidly gaining the confidence of his congregation. Sunday school at 10.30 A. M.; attendance fair. A Good Templars' lodge has been established here, and its influence is saving many from the drunkard's fate. Regular meetings are held every Thursday evening. The commanding officer's new residence will be ready for occupation early in October; it is a fine building. The new guardhouse will soon be finished.

The weather is very hot, maximum temperature yesterday, 99 degs. The nights are very cool and refreshing.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

THE *Globe-Democrat* says: The morning report of Lieut. Fountain, adjutant of Jefferson Bks., July 27, made a showing of 648 men in the post. Lieut. Fountain has hit upon a happy, if not novel, expedient for keeping records of colored troops. Everything pertaining to them is written in red ink. Lieut. Dickinson returned July 26 from conducting recruits to New Mexico.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 53, H. Q. A., Aug. 1, 1888.

Publishes Joint Resolution of Congress to authorize the Secretary of War to issue arms and equipments to the militia of the District of Columbia.

CIR., WAR DEPT., A. G. O., July 12, 1888.

The following memorandum is published for the information of all concerned:

MEMORANDUM.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1888.

Travelling expenses of an insane soldier.

Voucher No. 24, of November, 1886, accounts of Captain Andrew H. Young, a. c. s., is for payment of commutation of rations, at \$1.50 per day, to an insane soldier while travelling by rail from Columbus, Ohio, to Washington, D. C., en route to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

The voucher bears the receipt of the insane soldier, and has been suspended by the Third Auditor for the reason that the signature of an insane person is not deemed satisfactory. In this I concur. The law presumes men to be sane until the contrary is shown. The presumption of law stands till it is met and overcome by the evidence in the case. This presumption being overthrown, it is still a matter of evidence in each case, and in each phase of each case, to determine the capability of the insane person to attend to the affairs of life, the accountability of every act, and the degree of responsibility which can be attached thereto. I, therefore, recommend that in future the sergeant, or other person detailed to conduct an insane soldier to the Government Hospital, be required to render an itemized and verified statement of the expenses incurred on behalf of such insane soldier while on the journey, and to file the same with the disbursing officer by whom he is reimbursed. This will obviate the necessity of suspending vouchers of this character, and of weighing those perplexing questions of law and fact which almost every case of insanity will present.

SIGOURNEY BUTLER, Comptroller.

By order of the Secretary of War:
R. C. DRUM, Adj.-Gen.

CIR., DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, Aug. 1, 1888.

Invites company commanders to appropriate from the Company Fund \$2.00 for each competitor in the annual rifle camp, the amount to be forwarded to the C. O., at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Merritt Barber, A. A. G. (S. O. 85, July 23, D. Ariz.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 6, is granted Asa P. Plunt, A. Q. M., Boston (S. O. 158, Div. Atlantic).

Capt. Crosby P. Miller, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty upon the construction of the new buildings, etc., at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (S. O. 77, Aug. 1, Div. M.)

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., Vancouver Depot, will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 80, July 21, D. Columbia.)

Capt. J. F. Weston, Chief C. S., will proceed on public business to Fresno, Cal. (S. O. 84, July 20, D. Arizona.)

Pay Department.

Major Wm. H. Eckels, Paymr., will proceed to Fort Snelling, to pay the troops (S. O. 70, July 23, D. Dak.)

The troops at stations named will be paid to include muster of July 31, as follows: At Fort Leavenworth, Lieut. Col. W. A. Rucker, D. Paymr. Gen. At the Camp of Competitors, Major Alexander Sharp, Paymr. At Jefferson Barracks, Major C. H. Whipple, Paymr. (S. O. 90, July 21, Dept. Mo.)

Major John C. Mublenberg, Paymr., Vancouver Barracks, will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 80, July 21, D. Columbia.)

Major John P. Willard, Paymr., awaiting orders in New York City, will repair to Washington, Aug. 1, and report to the Paymaster General for temporary duty (S. O. 78, H. Q. A.)

Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., and pay troops to, July 31 (S. O. 155, July 30, Div. Atlantic).

Medical Department.

Asst. Surg. John de B. W. Gardiner will, on the expiration of his present sick leave, report in person to the C. O., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty at that point, and by letter to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri (S. O., Aug. 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Asst. Surg. Jas. C. Merrill (S. O., Aug. 2, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Louis M. Maus, asst. surg., Fort Schuyler, will proceed to Camp S. E. Luce, Fisher's Island with Bat. K, 6th Art., and report for a tour of rifle practice (S. O. 158, Aug. 2, Div. Atlantic).

A. A. Surg. Wm. Shippen will proceed to Fort Yates, D. T., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 69, July 23, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on being relieved from duty at Fort Randall, Dak. T., is granted Capt. Wm. C. Gorgas, asst. surg. (S. O., Aug. 1, H. Q. A.)

Upon the arrival of Asst. Surg. Reuben L. Robertson, at Fort Buford, A. A. Surg. S. S. Turner will stand relieved, and proceed to Fort Keogh, M. T., for duty (S. O. 70, July 23, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Stevens C. Cowdrey, asst. surg., to take effect as soon as another medical officer arrives at Fort Bliss, Tex. Capt. Daniel M. Appel, asst. surg., will proceed from Fort Davis to Fort Bliss, and report for temporary duty during the absence, on leave, of Asst. Surg. Cowdrey (S. O. 77, July 23, D. Texas).

Capt. Philip F. Harvey, asst. surg., is relieved from duty as assistant to the attending surgeon in Washington, and will proceed to Fort Keogh, Montana T., and report for duty, relieving Major Egon A. Koerber, surgeon, who will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T., and report to the C. O. for duty. Major Calvin De Witt, surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Sully, Dak., to take effect at the expiration of his present leave, and will report to the C. O., Fort Missoula, Montana T., for duty (S. O., July 30, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John J. Cochran, asst. surg., will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., on public duty (S. O. 44, July 30, D. Cal.)

The following changes are ordered: 1st Lieut. Charles B. Ewing, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Lewis, Colo., and will report to the C. O., Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty, relieving Capt. Charles B. Byrne, asst. surg., and Capt. Byrne on being relieved will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., and report for duty, relieving Major Wm. H. Gardner, surgeon, who will report to Washington Barracks, D. C., and report for duty, relieving Maj. Wm. D. Wolverton, surgeon, who will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and report for duty, relieving Major Daniel G. Caldwell, surgeon, who on being relieved by Major Wolverton, will report to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report for duty (S. O., July 27, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Curtis E. Munn, asst. surg., will proceed to Santa Barbara, Cal., and report to the C. O. of the Battalion of 1st Inf. for duty (S. O. 43, July 17, D. Cal.).

Major Robert H. White, surgeon, is relieved from duty with the Battalion of the 1st Inf. at Santa Barbara, and will proceed to Angel Island, on public business (S. O. 43, July 17, D. Cal.).

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. N. S. Jarvis, asst. surg. (S. O. 90, July 24, Dept. Mo.).

Private Max Hagemann, Hosp. Corps, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., will be discharged the service of the U. S. (S. O., July 31, H. Q. A.).

Hosp. Steward Herman Kuoh, Fort Klamath, will proceed to Fort Spokane, to relieve Hospital Steward Wm. H. King, who will proceed to Fort Klamath, Ore. (S. O., July 26, H. Q. A.).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Sergt. George Doyle, Co. A, Battalion of Engrs., a "distinguished marksman," Willet's Point, will report to the C. O., Fort Niagara, to take a tour in the annual rifle competitions (S. O. 158, Aug. 2, Div. Atlantic).

Leave of absence until August 28, on account of sickness, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry Taylor, C. E. (S. O., Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Charles S. Smith, Ord. Dept., has been ordered to Sandy Hook on official business (S. O., Aug. 2, H. Q. A.).

Chaplains.

The leave for seven days granted Post Chaplain John A. Potter, Fort Bidwell, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 43, July 17, D. Cal.).

Signal Corps.

Sergt. William Bell will proceed, without delay, to Roseburg, Ore., and assume charge of that station, relieving Sergt. Bemer S. Pague, who, upon being relieved, will await further orders at Roseburg (S. O. 68, July 24, Sig. office).

Corpl. Joseph C. Piercy is relieved from duty at Sandusky, O., and will proceed to North Platte, Neb., O., and assume charge of that station (S. O. 69, July 26, Sig. office).

2d Lieut. Frederick R. Day will proceed to Kansas City, Fort Robinson, Fort Laramie, Cheyenne, Fort Washakie, Rawlins, Denver, Brock's Ranch and Fort Du Chene, and make a thorough inspection of the Sig. Service Stations, and on completion of the inspection at the last named point will proceed to San Francisco and Point Reyes, Cal., and carry out special instructions, and then proceed to Whipple Barracks, Fort Davis and San Antonio and New Orleans, and inspect the stations at those points. Lieut. Day will inspect military telegraph lines at Whipple Barracks and San Antonio. On his arrival at the former place, before proceeding further on his tour of inspection, will assume temporary charge of the military telegraph lines in charge of 2d Lieut. Wm. A. Glassford, relieving that officer, to enable him to avail himself of his leave of absence (S. O., July 28, H. Q. A.).

Sergt. Bemer S. Pague, Sig. Corps, on duty at Roseburg, Ore., will be discharged the service of the U. S. (S. O., July 27, H. Q. A.).

Sergt. Allen Buell will proceed from Galveston, Tex., to New Orleans, La., in time for discharge and re-enlistment; after which he will return to Galveston and resume his duties at that station (S. O. 71, July 30, Sig. office).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdgrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; J, and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.; C and L, Ft. Buford, D. T.

2d Lieut. W. S. Scott is relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. convened by S. O. 69 (S. O. 80, July 21, Dept. M.).

1st Lieut. Jacob G. Galbraith, R. Q. M., will proceed from Bozeman, M. T., to Fort Custer, M. T., on public business (S. O. 69, July 23, D. Dak.).

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Albert G. Forse, Fort Custer, to take effect about Aug. 1 (S. O. 70, July 20, D. Dak.).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdgrs., C, E, and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, G, and L, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; F, Camp Pecos, Colono, Tex.

1st Lieut. D. H. Boughton is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Brown (S. O. 76, July 23, D. Tex.).

1st Lieut. Franklin O. Johnson is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at San Antonio (S. O. 76, July 23, D. Tex.).

Capt. George F. Chase is relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to take effect Aug. 1 (S. O. 140, July 23, Rec. Ser.).

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdgrs., D, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Meyer, Va.

A furlough for two months is granted 1st Sergt. D. F. Stover, Troop F (S. O. 84, July 20, D. Ariz.).

Private John Nibill, Troop B, a "distinguished marksman" (Fort Meyer), will report to the C. O. Fort Niagara, N. Y., to take part in the annual rifle competitions (S. O. 158, Aug. 2, Div. A.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdgrs., B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, G, I, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Capt. George D. Wallace will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Missouri as soon as practicable after the completion of his present duties, and will then proceed to Jefferson Barracks and report for duty at the Cavalry Depot (S. O., July 30, H. Q. A.).

The battalion of the 7th Cavalry under Col. J. G. Tilford passed through Wichita, Kan., July 30. The troops were in good condition, though the weather was intensely hot. A severe storm swept over the camp at Lincolnville. The lightning struck the tent occupied by Major Baldwin's wife and daughter. They felt the shock, but escaped uninjured. A number of horses were stunned. Capt. Mathey's two private horses were killed. In contrast to the cool summers of Dakota, where the 7th had been stationed so many years, the men complained greatly of the heat of Kansas, and were not very happy with the promise of warmer weather as the command advances towards the Indian Territory.

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, I, and M, Ft. Meade, D. T.; H and L, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; F and G, Ft. Yates, D. T.

Capt. Edward A. Godwin will inspect C. and G. E. at the recruiting rendezvous, Milwaukee, Wis., for which Capt. John Drum, 10th Inf., recruiting officer, is accountable (S. O., July 28, H. Q. A.).

1st Sergt. Albert Knaak and Sergt. A. W. James, Troop B; Sergts. George Cumming and Samuel M. Green, Corpl. R. Charlton, and Pvt. Patrick Burke and A. E. Easterbrook, Troop G; Pvt. A. Smith, Troop I, and 2d Lieut. J. C. Byrou, Troop M, have qualified as sharpshooters.

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdgrs., B, F, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. Du Chene, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The "practice season" for Troop E, Fort Washakie (stationed at Fort Du Chene at the commencement of the target practice season), is extended to include from July 17 to Aug. 17, to enable this company to have the full two months of target practice (S. O. 63, July 20, D. Platte.).

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry G. Trout, Fort Washakie (S. O. 63, July 20, D. Platte.).

Major Adna R. Chaffee (promoted from Captain, 6th Cav.), will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Platte for assignment to a post (S. O., July 27, H. Q. A.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, and K, Ft. Grant, A. T.; C and G, San Carlos, A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; D, L, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

1st Lieut. C. E. Nordstrom is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Apache, A. T. (S. O. 84, July 20, D. Ariz.).

Leave is granted 1st Lieut. Levi P. Hunt for four months, to take effect Oct. 1 (S. O., July 27, H. Q. A.). A furlough for three months is granted Sergt. Johnson Graves, Troop A (S. O. 85, July 23, D. Ariz.).

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdgrs., A, C, D, H, I, L, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B and G, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, Adj. (S. O. 43, July 17, D. Cal.).

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdgrs., B, and H, Huntsville, Ala.; G and L, St. Francis Bks., Mo.; A and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Jackson Bks., La.

2d Lieut. I. N. Lewis, being under orders to report for duty with Light Bat. F at Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Fort Barrancas on public business relating to the transfer of his responsibilities as acting ordnance and signal officer and treasurer for that post (S. O. 155, July 30, Div. A.).

Leave for one month, to commence on or about Aug. 8, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. William McK. Dunn, Little Rock Barracks (S. O. 155, July 30, Div. A.).

Leave for one month and twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Robert M. Rogers, Jackson Barracks, La. (S. O. 156, July 31, Div. A.).

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdgrs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Ft. Leavenworth, D. C.; B, Newport Bks., R. I.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

2d Lieut. David J. Rumbough, A. D. C., will proceed to Galveston and report to the C. O. Camp 3d Artillery for Gar. C.-M. duty (S. O. 76, July 23, D. Tex.).

1st Lieut. Charles W. Foster will inspect C., C. and G. E., and recruiting property at the recruiting rendezvous, Cincinnati, for which Capt. John J. O'Connell, 1st Inf., recruiting officer, is responsible (S. O., July 30, H. Q. A.).

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. John K. Cree, Fort McHenry, is hereby extended one month. (S. O. 159, Div. A., Aug. 3.)

Bat. K returned to Washington Barracks and Bat. G to Fort McHenry, July 31, from a brief tour of heavy artillery practice at Fort Monroe.

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdgrs., B, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Proble, Me.

Leave for ten days, to commence on or about Aug. 4, should his duties as member of G. C.-M. then be completed, is granted Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, Fort Warren (S. O. 157, Aug. 1, Div. A.).

1st Lieut. William F. Stewart will report to the C. O. Fort Proble, Me., for temporary Gar. C.-M. duty, which, having performed, he will return to Fort Warren (S. O. 157, Aug. 1, Div. A.).

The C. O. Camp S. B. Luce, Fisher's Island, will return to his station Principal Musician Vought, the camp surgeon having so recommended on account of sickness (S. O. 157, Aug. 1, Div. A.).

Charles Lisk, of Glen Gardner, N. J., a deserter from Light Bat. B, who was arrested on Sunday and taken to Governor's Island, had just brought his bride-home.

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdgrs., E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

* Light battery.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Avery D. Andrews, Camp S. B. Luce, Fisher's Island, is extended two days (S. O. 156, July 31, Div. A.).

The detachment from Fort Hamilton, now on temporary duty at Fort Wadsworth, will return to the former station on Aug. 3 (S. O. 157, Aug. 1, Div. A.).

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Oliver E. Wood, Fort Monroe, Va., is extended one month (S. O. 158, Aug. 2, Div. A.).

Leave for two months—to commence on or about Aug. 6—is granted 1st Lieut. Edward T. Brown, Fort Wadsworth. (S. O. 159, Div. A., Aug. 3.)

The C. O. Camp S. B. Luce, Fisher's Island, will return to his station 1st Sergt. E. A. Grimes, Bat. B, the camp surgeon having so recommended on account of sickness (S. O. 157, Aug. 1, Div. A.).

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

1st Lieut. John S. Mallory, with detachment of six enlisted men, now at the Winnebago Indian Agency, will return to Fort Omaha (S. O. 63, July 20, D. Platte.).

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdgrs., B, and E, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.; C and D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; F, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.

2d Lieut. Charles G. Lyman will proceed to Fort Bliss and report to the J.-A. of G. C.-M. as witness (S. O. 76, July 23, D. Tex.).

2d Lieut. Frederick Perkins is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Hancock (S. O. 76, July 23, D. Tex.).

1st Lieut. John C. F. Tillson is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Brown (S. O. 76, July 23, D. Tex.).

The journey of 1st Lieut. Charles B. Thompson, R. Q. M., from Fort Keogh, M. T., to Bismarck, D. T., under instructions, is confirmed (S. O. 70, July 26, D. Dak.).

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Henry Romeyn (S. O., July 27, H. Q. A.). The leave for one month granted Capt. Edmund Rice is extended five days (S. O. 74, July 23, Div. M.).

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdgrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, and G, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Capt. J. W. Powell, Jr., is relieved from the operation of S. O. 88 (S. O. 90, July 24, Dept. M.).

Leave is granted Capt. Frederick W. Thibaut for one month (S. O., July 27, H. Q. A.).

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Sergt. Charles Helie, Co. H (S. O. 75, July 30, Div. M.).

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdgrs., B, C, D, E, and F, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

2d Lieut. Frederick V. Krüg is further extended two months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., July 27, H. Q. A.).

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. Frederick V. Krüg is further extended two months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., July 27, H. Q. A.).

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdgrs., C, F, H, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; B, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. Harry F. Bateman is further extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., July 31, H. Q. A.).

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdgrs., A, D, G, H, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

The C. O. Fort Niagara will for the re-enlistment of Sergt. Michael O'Donnell, Co. E, grant him a furlough for four months (S. O. 155, July 30, Div. A.).

The C. O. Madison Barracks will direct 15 non-commissioned officers, two musicians, and 30 privates to report to the C. O. Fort Niagara, N. Y., Aug. 20, for duty during the rifle competitions at that point (S. O. 158, Aug. 2, Div. A.).

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdgrs., E, G, H, and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

1st Lieut. Daniel E. McCarthy, Fort Yates, will proceed to Fort Bennett, D. T., and report for temporary duty with Co. K (S. O. 69, July 23, D. Dak.).

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Guy Howard, Adj., Fort Yates, to take effect about Aug. 5 (S. O. 70, July 28, D. Dak.).

The leave for one month granted Capt. John M. Norvell is extended one month (S. O. 77, Aug. 1, Div. M.).

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdgrs., B, C, D, F, G, H, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; E, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The Omaha World says: "The superior shooting of the 14th Infantry in the Dept. of the Columbia, being nearly all sharpshooters, and a high skirmish figure, is most creditable, and indicates that regiment is composed of a most intelligent body of officers and enlisted men, far above the average of the Army."

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. Crofton.

Hdgrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

2d Lieut. Blanton C. Welsh, Fort Buford, will proceed to Camp Poplar River, M. T., and report for temporary Court-martial duty (S. O. 60, July 23, D. Dak.).

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdgrs., B, D, E, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, C, F, and K, Ft. Du Chene, Utah.

17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizner.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Lucius L. Durfee, Fort D. A. Russell, is extended seven days (S. O. 64, July 25, D. Platte.).

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Ford.

Hdgrs., B, D, and H, Ft. Hays, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, L. T.; G and K, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A and E, Denver, Colo.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt.

Michael Leahy is extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., July 31, H. Q. A.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., A. G. H. and I, San Antonio, Tex.; B. C. D. E. and F. Ft. Clark, Tex.; K. Ft. Concho, Tex.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Sept. 10, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis H. French, Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 77, Aug. 1, Div. M.)

A despatch from San Angelo, Tex., says: "David H. Coles, musician, Co. K, 19th Inf., stationed at Fort Concho, has been arrested for tampering with the post's mails. He deserted as soon as his crime was discovered, but was recaptured."

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., B. C. D. E. F. H. and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; A. Ft. Macinnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. William H. Hamner, Fort Assiniboine (S. O. 69, July 23, D. Dak.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs., A. C. E. G. and I, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D. F. and H. Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B. Ft. Douglas, Utah; K. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

The "practice season" for Co. K, Fort McKinney (stationed at Fort Du Chesne, Utah, at the commencement of the target practice season), is extended to include the period from July 26 to Aug. 25, to enable this company to have the full two months of target practice (S. O. 61, July 25, D. Platte.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Francis J. Patten is extended until Aug. 15 (S. O., Aug. 2, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs., F. G. H. and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

2d Lieut. J. A. Dapray, A. D. C., will report to the Dept. Comdr. at San Diego, Cal. (S. O. 84, July 20, D. Ariz.)

Pvt. Henry W. Stamford, Co. D, a "distinguished marksman" (Fort Porter), will report to the C. O. Fort Niagara, N. Y., to take part in the annual rifle competitions (S. O. 158, Aug. 2, Div. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqs., A. D. and F. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; G and I, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; H and K, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; B. Ft. Thomas, Ariz.; C and E. San Carlos, Ariz.

1st Lieut. F. H. Mills is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Apache, A. T. (S. O. 84, July 20, D. Ariz.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqs., G. H. I. and K, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; B. C. E. and F. Ft. Shaw, M. T.; A and D, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Oct. 3, is granted Capt. Washington I. Snuborn, Fort Missoula, Mont. (S. O. 77, Aug. 1, Div. M.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers U. S. A., recorded in the A-G. O. during week ending July 28, 1888.

PROMOTIONS.

Colonel Thomas L. Casey, Corps of Engineers, to be Chief of Engineers with the rank of Brigadier-General, July 6, 1888, vice Duane, retired from active service.

Charles F. Mason, of Virginia (late Assistant Surgeon), to be Assistant Surgeon with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, July 2, 1888, vice Anderson, resigned.

[See General Orders, No. 56, Headquarters of the Army, July 24, 1888, announcing appointments of graduates of the U. S. Military Academy.]

PROMOTIONS.

Captain John V. Lauderdale, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Major, July 3, 1888, vice Bentley, retired from active service.

Captain Adna R. Chaffee, 6th Cavalry, to be Major, 9th Cavalry, July 7, 1888, vice Benteen, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant Joseph A. Sladen, Regimental Quartermaster 14th Infantry, to be Captain, June 15, 1888, vice Quentin, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant F. Beers Taylor, 9th Cavalry, to be Captain, June 15, 1888, vice Dawson, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant James L. Lusk, Corps of Engineers, to be Captain, June 15, 1888, vice Wheeler, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, to be Captain, June 17, 1888, after 14 years' service as Lieutenant.

1st Lieutenant Robert Hanna, 6th Cavalry, to be Captain, July 7, 1888, vice Chaffee, promoted to the 9th Cavalry.

2d Lieutenant Henry De H. Waite, 5th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, June 4, 1888, vice Watts, appointed Regimental Adjutant.

2d Lieutenant John H. Gardner, 9th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, June 15, 1888, vice Taylor, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engineers, to be 1st Lieutenant, June 15, 1888, vice Lusk, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Frederick G. Hodgson, 6th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 7, 1888, vice Hanna, promoted.

CASUALTIES.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter McFarland, Corps of Engineers, died July 22, 1888, at New Haven, Conn.

1st Lieutenant Henry C. La Point, 2d Cavalry, dismissed July 24, 1888.

Military Academy.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Cadet Alexander R. Piper, 1st Class, is further extended until Aug. 28 (S. O., July 31, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Clark, Tex., July 30. Detail: Major Benjamin F. Pope, Surg.; Capt. Jacob H. Smith, 19th Inf.; Capt. Oscar Eiting, 3d Cav.; Capt. John G. Leefe, 1st Lieut. William M. Williams, 2d Lieut. John M. Cunningham and Zebulon B. Vance, Jr., 19th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Thomas B. Dugan, 3d Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 77, July 25, D. Tex.)

At Fort Warren, Mass., Aug. 3. Detail: Major George W. Baird, Pay Dept.; Capt. Joseph B. Campbell and George G. Greenough, 1st Lieut. William F. Stewart, and 2d Lieut. Walter N. P. Darrow, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. George F. Landers, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 156, July 31, Div. A.)

At Camp of the U. S. Troops near Huntsville, Ala. (Camp Monte Sano), Aug. 6. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Loomis L. Langdon, 2d Art.; Major Harvey E. Brown, Surg.; Capt. Frank B. Hamilton, Frank C. Gruezo, and George S. Grimes, 1st Lieut. Lotus Niles, R. Q. M., and 2d Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Victor H. Bridgman, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 156, July 31, Div. A.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y., Aug. 7. Detail: Capt. James

H. Lord, A. Q. M.; Capt. William B. Beck and 1st Lieut. Elbridge K. Hills, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. John Picheo, 1st Cav., A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. James E. Picheo, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Wheeler, 11th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Avery D. Andrews, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 158, Aug. 2, Div. A.)

The G. C. M. at Newport Barracks, Ky., will reassemble Aug. 6, for further consideration of the case of Pvt. Harry W. Dudley, Bat. B, 3d Art. (S. O. 158, Aug. 2, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. William S. Starring, Ord. Dept.; Capt. Wm. E. Birkhimer, A. J.-A., and 1st Lieut. Wm. C. Langhitt, C. E., will convene at Vancouver Depot, July 18, to fix the responsibility for the loss of one mule, for which Capt. William S. Patten, A. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 79, July 18, D. Columbia.)

A Board of Survey will convene at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo., to report upon public stores delivered at that depot by carriers. Detail: Major James E. Casey, Capt. William F. Rogers, and 2d Lieut. James T. Kerr, 17th Inf. (S. O. 63, July 20, D. Platte.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Oscar Eiting, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Simon C. Vedder, 19th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Thomas B. Dugan, 3d Cav., will assemble at Camp Del Rio, July 28, to fix the responsibility for damaged condition of about 30,000 pounds of hay (S. O. 76, July 23, D. Tex.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

A despatch of July 30, from Tucson, indicates that an Apache war is impending. It says: "General restlessness and insubordination have existed at the San Carlos Reservation for some months, but open hostilities have been avoided by the military officials. For the past ten days a number of Indians have committed offences necessitating their arrest, and the attempts at arrest caused a general uprising among them. It is expected that they will go South to-day, raiding the San Pedro River settlements and endeavoring to reach the Sierra Madre Mountains, their old rendezvous. The Santa Catalina Mountains have been thoroughly scouted by Capt. Wint and Lieut. Mahone for the past month from Fort Lowell to familiarize themselves with every trail, anticipating this emergency. Most of the trouble is expected from the Chiricahua Apaches, Geronimo's tribe."

The commander at San Carlos telegraphs: "Capt. Lee, under discretionary orders I had given him, has just returned. He reports that the serious trouble resulted from a quarrel among the Indians themselves. Capt. Lee remained upon the ground until 4 p. m. to-day, when he concluded that the Indians were not disposed to leave and that his further presence tended to excite them. Capt. Lee then returned to this post. From the Indians Capt. Lee learned that those ordered to be arrested were seen near their camp to-day, and he is of opinion, and I concur, that these Indians can be arrested quickly in a few days. The cattle herd is upon its grazing ground undisturbed. My command is in readiness and will move out at once if I find it necessary."

Another despatch states that all post commanders have been notified to use all efforts to promptly intercept raiding parties.

Later dispatches from Gens. Howard and Miles and Lieut. Col. Snyder, commanding at San Carlos, indicate a more serious condition of affairs than at first anticipated. Gen. Miles has gone to San Carlos, and telegraphs, July 31, that he was to send out Vile with his troops and some scouts, Lee to follow as soon as trail is developed. Two scouts were wounded in the fight near the agency cattle ranch, Friday, and renegades seriously wounded an Indian just before taking to the hills. Vile has 22 serviceable horses. Lee has 40.

RIFLE COMPETITIONS.—1888.

Div. Missouri.—Through the courtesy of Lt. Philip Reade, U. S. A., Inspector of Rifle Practice, Div. of the Missouri, we recently received a service cartridge of ordinary appearance. On pulling out the bullet there is found neatly wound round a small brass pin attached to its base a roll of white silk ribbon on which is printed the programme of the eighth annual competition for places on the rifle team of the Division of the Missouri to take place this year at San Antonio. The bullet is a 500 grain regulation Service bullet and the unique conception will certainly prove interesting and attractive to the assembled competitors.

Dept. Dakota.—The eighth annual rifle competition commenced at Fort Snelling July 27. The camp is under command of Capt. James H. Gageby, Co. D, 3d Inf., one of the rifle enthusiasts of the Army, his own record placing him third in the list of the best shots of the whole Army. Besides this, his company is one of the crack companies in the point of shooting and for two years held the "Nevada trophy." July 27 was the first of the three days of preliminary practice. There are five prizes offered for the best scores—a gold and a silver medal by the Government, the Pioneer Press badge, and two Winchester rifles, offered by Kennedy Bros. and W. R. Burkhard, of St. Paul. Pvt. Dougherty came out ahead with a score of 175, but the Pioneer Press quotes Lieut. Phil. Reade, Gen. Crook's Inspector of Rifle Practice, who is on the range, as saying: "Sergeants Palmer and Mitchell, 3d Infantry, are the men to look out for. They will be heard from in this contest. Both were members of the Division team last fall, and Mitchell took the second gold medal and the skirmish prize at Omaha." There are a large number of fine shots in attendance. King, of the 20th Infantry, a distinguished marksman, and therefore barred out of the preliminary shooting, made 178.

Following are the totals for three days' preliminary practice, two days fixed distance and one day skirmish firing, out of a possible aggregate of 600. Sergt. Mitchell, 3d Inf., 422; Lieut. Bruce, 2d Inf., 379; Lieut. Clark, 12th Inf., 379; Capt. Boutelle, 1st Cav., 379; Sergt. Farrell, 20th Inf., 378; Lieut. Gerhardt, 20th Inf., 372; Sergt. Drake, 31 Inf., 370; Pvt. Seutler, 8th Cav., 364; Corp. Lutzow, 22d Inf., 351; Sergt. Gittings, 20th Inf., 351; Corp. Fegan, 3d Inf., 349; Sergt. McKeivry, 1st Cav., 347; Corp. Guthrie, 24th Inf., 343; Pvt. McLaughlin, 3d Inf., 341; Corp. Mansie, 8th Cav., 341; Pvt. Cokerley, 22d Inf., 338; Sergt. Doyle, 15th Inf., 337; Pvt. Stoltz, 8th Cav., 333; Sergt. Hillenbrand, 15th Inf., 323; Pvt. Smith, 25th Inf., 315; Corp. Vogel, 22d Inf., 313; Corporal Miller, 12th Inf., 307; Sergt. Kotrba, 12th Inf., 306; Pvt. Casey, 8th Cav., 293.

Dept. California.—The competitions commenced July 23. At known distances for the first and second days. Totals as follows: Lieut. Holley, 1st Inf., 330; Corp. Perry, 1st Inf., 328; Corp. Briand, A. 2d Cav., 327; Corp. Long, G. 1st Art., 327; Pvt. McCann, C. 1st Art., 327; Sergt. Nelson, H. 1st Art., 325; Sergt. Phillips, H. 1st Inf., 324; Pvt. Mason, F. 1st Inf., 321; Pvt. Callaghan, K. 1st Inf., 320; Corporal Schroeder, A. 1st Inf., 320; Corp. Humphrey, I. 1st Art., 319; Corp. Kelly, L. 1st Art., 319; Sergeant Lowder, A. 1st Art., 317; Corporal Murphy, M. 2d Cav., 316; Corp. Hurltett, D. 1st Art., 314; Corporal Lovejoy, G. 1st Inf., 313.

Dept. Columbia.—The camp is composed as follows:

Officer in charge—Major Chas. A. Wilcox, 14th Inf., Insp. R. Franc, Dept. Columbia.

Range officers—Capt. D. W. Burke, 14th Inf., commanding range; 2d Lieut. F. F. Eastman, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. B. Andrus, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. M. O. Hollis, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. D. L. Brainerd, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. C. H. Martin, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. Hall, 4th Inf.

Statistical and Financial Officer—1st Lieut. L. A. Lowering, 4th Inf.

Preliminary practice commences Aug. 2, for four days. On the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th days comes the Department competition. Ninth day, regimental team match and skirmish firing.

Dept. Arizona.—Thursday, July 30, was the first of the regular competition shooting. The day opened finely, but a variable wind soon began, and during the latter part of the firing the scores were still further lessened by an intermittent rain. The following is the total at all ranges of the scores of the best twenty men:

Sergt. Hatcher, 9th Inf., 164; Lieut. Little, 24th Inf., 161; Sergt. Brown, 6th Cav., 151; Lieut. Ramser, 9th Inf., 161; Sergt. Reed, 9th Inf., 150; Q. M. Sergt. Fenn, 9th Inf., 158; Sergt. Wilkes, 24th Inf., 157; Sergt. Hayden, 6th Cav., 157; Lieut. Batchelor, 24th Inf., 156; Priv. Erb, 4th Cav., 155; Sergt. Cosgrove, 9th Inf., 153; Sergt. Hoadley, 10th Inf., 153; Farrier Smith, 10th Cav., 152; Corp. Noll, 10th Inf., 151; Lt. Gray, 6th Cav., 151; Sergt. McNab, 24th Inf., 150; Sergt. May, 6th Cav., 150; Sergt. Brown, 24th Inf., 150; Sergt. Cole, 9th Inf., 140; Corp. Green, 10th Inf., 143.

Captain B. Kerr, 6th Cavalry, 1st Lieutenant R. C. Van Vleet, Adj., 10th Inf., and Sergt. T. C. Reeds, Co. F, 9th Inf., will report to the C. O. at Fort Wingate, N. M., not later than Aug. 3, to accompany the Department rifle team thence to Vancouver Barracks. (S. O. 85, D. Ariz., July 23.)

Dept. Texas.—The following will report not after than Aug. 6 at the rifle camp near San Antonio for duty in connection with the Dept. rifle competition: 2d Lieut. Edward S. Avis, 5th Inf., and Tyree R. Rivera, 3d Cav. (S. O. 76, D. Tex., July 23.)

Capt. Charles T. Witherell, 19th Inf., 2d Lieut. John W. Heard and Cecil Stewart, 3d Cav., having been selected as competitors for the Dept. Rifle competition, will report, not later than Aug. 6, to the C. O. of the camp at the rifle range near San Antonio. 1st Lieut. Alexander McC. Guard, 19th Inf., is detailed for duty as Ordnance officer at the Dept. rifle competition, vice 1st Lieut. Alexander H. M. Taylor, 19th Inf., relieved. 2d Lieut. Harris L. Roberts, 19th Inf., will report, not later than Aug. 6, at the rifle camp near San Antonio, for duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle competition. (S. O. 77, D. Texas, July 25.)

CAMP S. B. LUCE, FISHER'S ISLAND.

The following troops at Fisher's Island, N. Y., will be relieved thereat, Aug. 4, and return: Bat. A, 5th Art., to Fort Columbus; Co. B, 11th Inf., to Fort Wood; Bat. I, 5th Art., to Fort Hamilton; Bat. B, 5th Art., to Fort Wadsworth, and Bat. M, 5th Art., to Fort Schuyler. Upon the return of these troops the following batteries of the 5th Art. will proceed to Fisher's Island for a tour of instruction: Bats. E and H, Fort Hamilton; Bats. C and L, Fort Columbus, and Bat. K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., on Aug. 5 following. Upon the arrival of these troops at camp Bat. C, 4th Art., will return to Fort Trumbull. Bat. A, 4th Art., will then proceed from Fort Trumbull to the camp. When Co. B, 11th Inf., has rejoined at Fort Wood the commander of that post will send a detachment to Fort Columbus for duty thereat until the return of Batteries C and L, 5th Art., from Fisher's Island. (S. O. 155, Div. A., July 30.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

JULY 30, 1888.

The 30th of July, 1888, will be marked as a red-letter day in the career of many a cadet now at the post. On the morning of that day the entire corps of cadets, with the exception of the members of the guard and two cadet officers who were left in charge of the fourth class, went to Poughkeepsie by the New York, to take part in the celebration of the centenary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States by the State of New York.

They were accompanied by three tactical officers—Lieuts. Allen, Kirby and Harding—Lieut. Allen being in command. The day was very fine, and the trip, which takes about one hour, was delightful.

Many of the post ladies went on the trip, and all had a thoroughly enjoyable time. The music was by the U. S. M. A. Band, instead of the regular band of the "New York."

Poughkeepsie was reached at about 1 o'clock, and shortly afterward the procession was formed. The march of several hours was unbroken, not one man having fallen out. The cadets won the admiration of all by their soldierly bearing and perfect marching. At length, at about 4 o'clock, when the procession dispersed, they proceeded to the Armory, where a fine collation was served and thoroughly appreciated. The officers were entertained at the Arlington. After the collation the cadets were allowed to go about freely, being restricted, however, to certain limits until it was time to return to the post. The return trip was made by rail, and a delightful day was brought to a close when the train reached the West Point station and the cadets, preceded by the band, playing lively airs—"Army Blue," most frequently—marched back to camp with the realization that another such opportunity would not be offered them until furlough (for the three), or graduation (for the first class).

Only twice during fifteen years has it happened that the entire corps has left the post—once when the second inauguration of Grant took place, and once when in 1878 the Centennial Exposition was held in Philadelphia.

Lieut. Hubert Fidler von Isarborn, of the Austrian Army, and wife (whose marriage took place on Wednesday, July 24, spent a few days here last week. Lieut. Fidler von Isarborn, in full uniform—that of the Imperial Engineers—paid his respects to the Superintendent on Saturday. Dr. A. K. Smith, who was relieved from duty here last

August and is now stationed in the city, spent Sunday at Cranston's. Col. Fred. Grant and family have returned to Cranston's Hotel. Surgeon General Moore and wife have been spending a few days with Dr. Helzmann. Lieut. Perry, a graduate of '88, visited the post last week and attended the "German" on Wednesday evening.

Paymaster Carey, U.S.A., and Mrs. Carey, whose son is a member of the 4th Class, Mrs. Echols, of Huntsville, Ala., mother of Cadet Echols of the 3d Class, and the parents of Cadet Morrow, 3d Class, are at the West Point Hotel.

The Light Artillery drill, under Lieut. Homer, will begin on Wednesday of the present week, Aug. 11.

With the first of August company drill begins.

Candidates for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy in June next were designated this week as follows:

Harry Clarence Morgan, Sedgwick, Kan.
Robert L. Shiffert, Allentown, Penn.
Martin Luther Keiser, Thompsonville, Penn.
Albert G. Woodrow, Xenia, Ohio.
Frank M. Coe, Manhattan, Kansas.
Edward Taylor, Moscow, Idaho.
Wm. Cheplow Howell, Ogden City, Utah.
Lewis Twining, Copenhagen, N. Y.
George Dyson, Minersville, Pa.

PORT SISSETON, DAKOTA.

THE Day County Herald of July 25 says: "The Pastimes, Webster's fly base ball nine, visited Fort Sisseton, Saturday, and indulged in a game of ball with a base ball nine picked from the ranks of Co. G, 3d U. S. Inf. The game was won by the Webster team, the score standing Pastimes 15, Boys in Blue 12. Mr. Thos. Lawler umpired. The Pastimes are loud in their acknowledgments of thanks to the troops, officers and enlisted men for the princely treatment received at their hands. The soldier nine are to visit Webster some time in the early part of August to play a return game."

PORT MYER, VA.

THE Washington Star, describing a recent visit to Fort Myer, Va., as witness of the parade, says: "Col. Carpenter, a fine-looking military man, mounted on a magnificent bay, passes into the field ahead of the last troop, followed by a number of officers and Sergt. Reulle."

"The yellow lengths of the two troops were approaching each other in the middle of the field, and suddenly, at some unheard order, wheeled into a single line and halted, every man and horse motionless."

"The colonel is a motionless figure, about 200 yards in front of the line, his attitude bespeaking military patience, his right hand resting on his hip, his horse standing with pointed ears and an air of eagerness, though not a muscle moves."

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., the reviewing authority, Brig. General Brooke, says: "The proceedings were returned to the court by the reviewing authority for revision of sentence, which was not in accordance with the 17th Article of War, and the perfunctory action of the court in giving a nominal sentence as punishment for so grave an offence tends to detract from their dignity and to negative the results that are sought in the trial. It cannot be expected that soldiers will hesitate to violate a law that is tacitly ignored by a court in awarding a nominal punishment."

(NOTE.—The sentence was to confinement at hard labor for one day.)

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.)

VACANCIES AT WEST POINT.

THE President is having a most trying time in making a selection of the two cadets at large to the Military Academy, to enter in June next. In the ordinary course these selections should have been made a month ago, but so great has been the pressure that the President finds himself puzzled to reach a decision. The Army influence, as everybody knows, is a hard factor to combat, and when the officers have a contest among themselves, as in the present instance, the President's lot is not a happy one.

Having announced his intention of giving these places to the sons or near relatives of Army officers, nearly every officer in the Service who has a son of the proper age has come forward to seek recognition, each well backed politically and socially. The President was not able to reach a conclusion before going away, although he had the matter before him on several occasions. It is still anybody's race, at least as far as regards one of the appointments. The other some believe will fall to the son of Capt. Butler, of the Ordnance Department, though this is also involved in a little uncertainty.

The President has also the appointment of a cadet from the District in the place of the son of the late Dr. Woodward, who was to have entered this year, but failed to pass the physical examination on account of his eyes. The contest for this place is equally lively.

AMERICAN YACHT CLUB.

THE fourth annual regatta of the American Yacht Club took place over the new course off Milton Point, Long Island Sound, July 21. It was a brilliant and successful marine event, affording delightful amusement to a large number of ladies and gentlemen, members of the club and their guests. The harbor was filled with craft, both steam and sail, among which were the steam yachts *Viola*, *Oriente*, *Restless*, *Puzzle*, *Stranger*, *Tillie*, *Inanda*, *Susquehanna*, *Nashua*, *Norma*, *Onida*, *Sagamore* and *Say When*. The course was 80 nautical miles from off the club house at Milton Point to and around a stakeboat anchored 11 knots east of Stratford Shoal Light and return. The following is the official time of the race:

	Length.	Elapsed.	Cr'd.
Stranger, G. S. Scott.....	165.00	5:07.01	5:53.50
Susquehanna, J. Stickney.....	151.00	5:13.49	5:56.32
Tillie, W. M. Starbuck.....	151.00	6:00.37	5:54.38
Second Class.			
Restless, W. M. Singler.....	112.00	6:12.36	6:10.09
Inanda, E. M. Field.....	90.00	6:56.10	6:43.43

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard to be fitted out for a foreign cruise. Expects to be ready in September.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. n. a. s.), Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Boston, Mass., July 27. Ordered to Newport, R. I.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. Sailed, August 2, from Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard, for Newport, R. I.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Sailed from New York for Norfolk Aug. 1, to undergo repairs necessary to fit her for the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. At New York. Ordered to Newport.

S. Atlantic Station—Rear Adm. D. L. Bratne.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander G. W. Pigman. Was to sail the latter part of May for east Coast of Brazil. Reported at Punta Arenas, June 25.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. At Navy-yard, New York. Has been assigned to duty on the South Atlantic Station, and will sail soon for Montevideo.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, (f. s. s. a. s.), Comdr. F. W. Dickins. Arrived at Rosario, July 11.

European Station—A. R. Adm. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. Reported at Copenhagen, Denmark, July 13.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, f. s. e. s., Capt. T. F. Kane. At Gibraltar July 23, as reported by cable.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger. Reported by cable to have arrived at Trieste June 23.

Pacific Station—Rear Adm. L. A. Kimberly.

Address all mail (with the exception of the *Trenton* and *Alert*) until further orders, to care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Honolulu May 1. All well. Expecting orders to return to Samoa. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent in care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Callao, Peru, to be repaired, and then proceed to Honolulu. Address mail to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. Arrived at Acapulco, Mexico, July 24. Upon arrival at Honolulu will be temporary flagship of the squadron.

MONONGABELLA, sails, 13 guns, Store Ship. Commander S. H. Baker. At San Francisco, Cal. Will be overhauled and cleaned, and sent to Pacific Station as storeship, with headquarters at Payta, Peru.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Pay Office. Ordered to San Francisco for repairs and a new crew. Arrived at San Francisco, Aug. 1, from Samoa.

NIPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. Mail should be addressed in care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Arrived at Callao, Peru, June 13. Department cabled her to remain at that port until further orders.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska.

THEETIS, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory. Sailed from Nanaimo, British Columbia May 14, on route to Alaska.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar. At Callao July 31, where she is detained by wish of State Dept. Address mail to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

VANDALLA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. C. M. Schoonmaker. At Honolulu, June 29, and will be ordered to San Francisco upon the arrival of her relief, the *Dolphin*.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adm. Ralph Chandler.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Steamer leaves San Francisco, for Yokohama, Aug. 11, 21, and 30.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Byron Wilson. At Yokohama, June 8, repairing boilers, and when finished will proceed to New York via Cape of Good Hope, in compliance with Department order of May 5, 1898.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Chemulpo, Korea, June 20.

Advices from Japan, July 10, state that owing to disturbances among the natives of Seoul, Korea, the *Essex*, and two other foreign men-of-war, at 10 p. m. on July 19, sent about thirty men each, who started in separate bodies to Seoul, to protect their nationalities there. Prior to this the Korean authorities sent small bodies of troops to guard the foreign consulates.

No further details respecting the trouble are known.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. T. Burwell. June 8, at Whampoa Anchorage, below Canton. Comdr. W. C. Wise has been ordered to command, and left per steamer from San Francisco, Cal., June 30.

Orders issued to send the *Juniata* home via Suez Canal. Can be expected home in December.

Advices from Japan state that the *Juniata*, which left Chemulpo hurriedly June 21, to proceed to the scene of the Korean troubles, went ashore near Gough Island, and at last accounts was firmly embedded in the mud.

The North China Daily News is authority for the

statement that the United States steamer *Juniata*, which was ashore near Gough Island while on her way to Chemulpo, Korea, to protect the American Consul from Korean mobs, got safely off the mud bank with the tide on the night of June 22, and proceeded again to sea.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. At Yokohama, Japan, June 8. Admiral Chandler will ship flag to the *Marion* upon departure of the *Brooklyn*.

MONOCACY, 3d rate 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama, Japan, June 8, awaiting orders of Navy Department. She will be condemned and sold on station.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. Ordered by Department, June 26, to remain at Honolulu until arrival of cadets assigned to her.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. Sailed from Chemulpo, Korea, June 20, and was to proceed on a cruise to the Northern ports of China.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Robt. Boyd. At Navy-yard, New York, to be fitted out as the flagship of the Asiatic Station. Will not be ready for about 3 months.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles J. Train. At Baltimore, Md.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys, Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Conster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 howitzers, Comdr. Edwin White. At Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard.

SARATOGA, 12 howitzers, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. At Newport, R. I., at last accounts.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. New York Navy-yard, being fitted for sea. Will be ready early in August.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns, Commander P. F. Harrington. Ordered to return to Annapolis, Md. Arrived there on July 11.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Left New York, July 31, for the purpose of blowing up wrecks on the Jersey Coast.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va., being repaired.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, Commander H. F. Picking. Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Francisco, Cal., refitting.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. On her summer cruise. Sailed from Southampton, England, June 10, for Lisbon.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 22 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers, Comdr. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 7 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 howitzers, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Chicago.—At New York Navy-yard, being fitted for sea. Will not be ready for several months.

Kearsarge.—At Navy-yard, Kittery, Me., being repaired.

Hartford.—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Will be repaired as soon as funds are available.

Troquois.—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., being repaired. Will be ready for sea about Nov. 1.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE steel keel of the new gunboat *Concord*, being built at Chester, Pa., has been knocked off its blocks by the falling of a derrick.

SENATOR GORMAN offered an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill appropriating \$108,000 for the purchase of land adjacent to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

A VALUABLE relic of the *Kearsarge* is preserved at the Mare Island Navy-yard, viz., the figure-head of the famous vessel erected on a handsome pedestal. An enclosure has been formed with dismounted cannon and chains, and on this is a flag staff, from which floats the stars and stripes. This is guarded by mounted field pieces, and close beside it stands the figure-head.

ONE of the works of greatest magnitude at present under way at the Brooklyn Navy-yard is the digging of the new Simpson dry dock. Several acres of land are enclosed in a high board fence, and within this enclosure a small body of workmen is busily employed, working the dredging machines, running the pile drivers, or hauling away the material as it is brought up to the level of tertia firma, while numerous carpenters are hammering away at the woodwork, sawing off the pile heads, and getting the braces and binding pieces in place.

ADVICES from the Asiatic station report the Junia at Chemulpo, Korea; Essex at Vladivostok, Russia; Palos at Tientsin; Marion at Yokohama, July 8. Brooklyn sails for home Aug. 1; Marion will be the flagship of the station.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has determined to give a trial to coil steam boilers to test their fitness for naval vessels, and advertisements are now being prepared at the Department inviting builders of these boilers to submit their manufactures for competition.

Mr. T. B. SOUTHARD, draughtsman in the Construction Department at the Navy-yard, was removed July 27. It is said that Constructor Bowles has sent in the name of another draughtsman to be sent here. Mr. Southard has been draughtsman of the Construction Department for 15 years or more, having come here from Brooklyn, N. Y., when Naval Constructor Thomas E. Webb was first appointed to this Yard.—*Norfolk Landmark*.

The first lot of detail drawings for the triple expansion engines of the *Monadnock* were mailed on Aug. 3 from the Bureau of Steam Engineering to Mare Island Navy-yard. The drawings all bear the stamp of elegance which has ever characterized the Bureau's draughting room. The engines are marvels of neatness, compactness and accessibility. Work upon these engines will be commenced at once upon the receipt of the drawings.

ORDERS have been sent to Rear Admiral Kimberly, commanding the Pacific Station, to detach the *Vandalia*, flagship of the squadron, and send her to San Francisco for repairs. The *Dolphin*, now on her way to Honolulu, will be used temporarily as a flagship, and will, as soon as convenient to the Admiral, proceed to Callao, Peru, to join the *Trenton*. The *Trenton* is detained at Callao pending some complications growing out of the seizure of American railroads belonging to Grace and Co. of New York and others, and is under orders at present from the State Department. The *Trenton* will eventually be flagship of the squadron.

WE sincerely hope that Pensacola has had her last epidemic and that the sorrowful scenes of 1882 and 1883 will become to her things as remote and traditional as now are similar experiences to New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk. The Governor of Florida has, however, applied to the General Government for assistance to battle with the dread disease at Tampa and Manatee, and we understand that it has existed all winter in a modified form at Plant City. The distance between these points and Pensacola is not great, and it behooves the Board of Health of the latter city to be more than vigilant, or our assertion of cause may be proven by the logic of melancholy events to have been much more than a "baseless idea."

The annual examination of the class of naval officers under instruction at the torpedo station began at Newport, July 30. The Board of Examiners consists of Capt. E. O. Matthews, Comdr. F. J. Higginson, and Lieut.-Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. The graduating class consists of Comdrs. Geo. W. Sumner, Wm. S. Dana, Thos. Nelson, Lieut.-Comdr. Fred. W. Crocker, Lts. Nathan E. Niles, Chas. Belknap, Seaton Schroeder, Nelson T. Houston, Corwin P. Rees, Wm. R. A. Rooney, Clayton S. Richmond, Wm. C. Babcock, Ensigns Harry M. Dombagh, Francis R. Walt, Albert P. Niblack, Capt. H. A. Bartlett, 2d Lieut. Geo. Barnett, U. S. M. C., and Gunner Elisha J. Beauchamp.

COMM. SICARD, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, reported to the Secretary of the Navy on Thursday that so far as the work of that bureau is concerned the Boston will be completed Sept. 1, the Atlanta Nov. 1, and the Chicago Jan. 1. This was in response to an inquiry from the Secretary as to when these vessels would be ready for a foreign cruise. Similar inquiries were addressed to the Bureau of Construction and Repair and the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The reports from these bureaus were to the effect that their work on the Boston was completed, that the work on the Chicago was practically finished, and that the repairs now being made to the Atlanta would be completed in about two months.

THE N. Y. Times says: "The plans for two new harbor defence vessels attributed to the Navy Department are in some respects the most novel yet attempted in the way of naval construction. The charge of imitating European types cannot certainly be brought against these vessels, since nothing like them is known. It is true that the single turreted monitor type, which is said to have been adopted, is familiar enough; but such a vessel, of only 3,500 tons, yet able to carry a 16 inch gun in its turret and a dynamite gun in its hold, and developing a speed of 18 knots, must indeed be an original craft. The double turreted monitors, having a displacement of 3,887 tons, or not far from the one proposed, carry two 10-inch guns in each turret, except the *Puritan*, which is of 6,000 tons, and is said to be intended to carry 10½ inch guns. The difference between that and a 16-inch gun is enormous."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JULY 27.—The time of Pay Director Richard Washington as storekeeper at the Washington Navy-yard has been extended to October 1.

JULY 28.—Ensign Herman G. Dresel, to duty at the Naval Academy.

Gunner John Russell, to the receiving-ship New Hampshire.

JULY 30.—Commanders James G. Green and Chas. McGregor, to duty at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Assistant Surgeon A. McD. McCormick, to duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department.

JULY 31.—Lieut. Wm. V. Bronaugh, to Homestead Steel Works, Penn., for duty in connection with inspection of steel for the new cruisers.

Passed Assistant Engineers Ralph Austin, George Cowie, Jr., and W. C. Eaton, and Assistant Engineer Leo D. Miner, to the steamer Terror on August 4, and on her arrival at New York detached and wait orders.

AUG. 1.—Commander E. T. Woodward, to command the Terror on August 4, and on her arrival at New York detached and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster John W. Jordan, to the Ossipee.

AUG. 2.—Lieutenant Wm. Little, to Navy-yard, League Island.

Naval Cadet Geo. Breed and Acting Gunner Frank C. Messenger, to Navy-yard, Washington, for instructions in advance.

Asst. Engineer Leo D. Miner, to Navy yard, Norfolk, on completion of duty aboard the Terror.

Detached.

JULY 27.—Lieutenant F. H. Tyler, from duty at the Norfolk Navy yard, Va., and ordered to the Yantic, July 28.—Ensign Harry McI. P. Huse, from the Naval Academy and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Medical Inspector Newton L. Bates, Passed Assistant Surgeon Frank Anderson and Assistant Surgeon I. W. Kite, from the Richmond and ordered to the Pensacola.

Surgeon W. H. Jones and Assistant Surgeon E. P. Stone, from the Pensacola and ordered to the Richmond.

Assistant Engineer A. S. Halstead, from the Ranger and placed on waiting orders.

Gunner Patrick Lynch, from the receiving-ship New Hampshire and ordered to the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground at Annapolis, Md.

JULY 30.—Commander Thomas Nelson, from the Torpedo Station on August 4 and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenants Charles Belknap and C. S. Richmond, from the Torpedo Station, August 4, and ordered to the Naval War College, August 6.

Lieutenant W. H. A. Rooney, from the Torpedo Station, August 4, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

JULY 31.—Lieutenant Alex. McCrackin has reported his return home, having been detached from the Pinta on July 9, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. H. W. Harrison, from the receiving-ship Vermont and ordered to Homestead Steel Works, Penn., for duty in connection with inspection of steel for the new cruisers.

Ensign Henry B. Ashmore, from the Pensacola and ordered to duty at the Naval War College.

Ensign A. P. Niblack, from the Torpedo Station and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon F. W. F. Wieber has reported his return home, having been detached from the Vandalia on July 13, and has been placed on waiting orders.

AUG. 1.—Paymaster George H. Read, from the Ossipee on reporting of his relief and ordered to settle accounts and granted six months' leave.

Ensign F. R. Wall, from the Torpedo Station on August 4 and ordered to the Coast Survey.

AUG. 3.—The class at the Torpedo School is detached and ordered to the Naval War College.

Ensign John A. Bell, from the coast survey steamer McArthur and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer P. A. Reaick, from Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the receiving ship Franklin Aug. 10.

P. A. Engineer J. R. Edwards, from the receiving ship Franklin and ordered to duty at University of South Carolina at Columbia, S. C.

Asst. Engineer G. W. McElroy, from the University of South Carolina and ordered to Union Iron Works at San Francisco, Cal., as assistant to the Inspector of machinery for the cruisers San Francisco and Charleston.

Carpenter Solomon H. Maloon, from the Wabash and ordered to the Richmond.

Carpenter Wm. A. Barry, from the Richmond and ordered to the receiving ship Wabash.

Leave.

The following named Naval officers have been granted leave during the month of August: Ensign Geo. P. Blish Salmaker J. S. Franklin, Lieutenant Commander Washburn Maynard, Passed Assistant Engineer W. S. Moore, Assistant Engineer E. Theiss, Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. A. Windsor and Wm. H. Nauman, Assistant Engineer Robert S. Griffin and Lieutenant John C. Fremont.

Commander Allan D. Brown has been granted one month's leave from August 4.

Lieutenant H. O. Dunn, granted leave from August 8 for one month.

Surgeon Thomas H. Streets, U. S. N., has been granted leave for 30 days from Aug. 15.

Commander G. F. McIlhenny and Chas. H. Jones have been granted leave during the month of August.

Assistant Engineer F. C. Bowers has been granted one month's leave.

1st Lieutenant Randolph Dickens and 2d Lieutenant C. H. Lauchheimer have been granted leave during the month of August.

Leave for one month is granted Surgeon J. C. Boyd, Lieut. C. A. Bradbury, Capt. F. M. Bunce, and Medical Director J. Y. Taylor.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending Aug. 1, 1888:

Martin Dalsey, 1st class fireman, attached to the Jamestown, died on that vessel at Baltimore, Md., July 29.

MARINE CORPS.

JULY 27.—Captain H. A. Bartlett, from duty at the Torpedo Station and ordered to command the Marine guard at Annapolis, Md.

2d Lieutenant George Barnett, from the Torpedo Station and ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Washington.

1st Lieutenant Samuel Mercer, from the Marine Barracks, Washington, and ordered to the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

THE New York Chamber of Commerce, in its annual report, expresses its opinion that an "imperial future" is in store for that city. In 1880, the population of New York and its environs was 2,013,905. This year the corresponding population has grown to 2,584,766.

"Do you realize the state you are in?" said Mrs. Blood, as the tired Colonel seated himself and tried to draw his boots off.

"Shert'nly, m'dear," responded the Colonel, "any one w's half an (hic) eye could see I'm in State of Kentucky."

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Resolutions were presented in the Senate July 31, authorizing the printing of 3,000 additional copies of the report of Lt. Chas. C. Rogers, U. S. N., on the Panama Canal, and 5,000 copies of the report of Capt. M. A. Healy, U. S. Revenue Marine, upon the cruise of the *Corwin* in the Arctic Ocean in the year 1884.

H. Res. 58, authorizing the printing of 4,500 copies of the paper entitled "Storm-Track Charts of the North Atlantic Station," by Lieut. John P. Finley, Signal Corps, was passed by the House July 28.

The House has adopted the resolution presented by Mr. Townsend, calling on the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy for information as to what collections, suitable to be embodied in a National Military and Naval Museum, to be established at Washington, are now in existence in their respective Departments.

The House bill regarding bonds of disbursing officers and monthly payments in the Army, as amended by the Senate Military Committee, provides—

That, for the faithful discharge of the duties of any disbursing officer or other officer of the Army, the Secretary of War may accept as a surety or sureties on the bond of such officer, an incorporated guaranty company, or may accept individuals or both, and such bond shall be in lieu of former bonds of such officer in respect to liabilities accruing subsequent to the date of approval of said bond.

Sec. 2. That the Army shall hereafter be paid monthly, whenever the Secretary of War shall in his discretion so direct.

In reporting favorably the bill recently passed by the House to retire Gen. Wm. F. Smith, the Senate Committee on Military Affairs recommends an amendment retiring him as major of Engineers, the rank he held at the time of his resignation from the Regular Army. The bill as passed by the House provided for his retirement with the rank of colonel.

The House Naval Committee has agreed to a favorable report on the Senate bill providing for assistants to the chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department, each to be of the same branch of the Service as his chief and receive the higher pay of his grade. The assistant to the Chief of Construction and Repairs to be selected from the corps of constructors and to have the rank of commander and \$500 additional salary per annum. A minority report will also be made.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 3376, Daniel (by request). Appropriates \$4,500 to pay George B. Matthews, artist, for the following portraits painted by him of late Secretaries of the Navy, viz: Paul Hamilton, S. C.; Isaac Toucey, Conn.; J. C. Dobbin, N. C.; Wm. A. Graham, N. C.; Wm. Jones, Pa.; David Henshaw, Mass.; Mahlon Dickerson, N. J.; John P. Kennedy, Md., and John Y. Mason, Va.

S. 3378, Hiscock. To grant pensions for service in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States during the war against rebellion. Allowing the veteran's certificate of honorable discharge to be conclusive proof of his service. It includes all who have served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States subsequent to April 1, 1861, and prior to July 1, 1865, for a period of three months or more, a part of the time in actual hostilities, and who was honorably discharged from the service; and any person who served less than three months and was honorably discharged, who was wounded or disabled in line of duty. The rate of pension for such service shall be at the rate per month of one cent for each day's service, and every pensioner under the act, who is rated at less than \$8 per month, shall be increased to \$8 upon his reaching the age of sixty years. The period of service to be computed from the date of muster into the United States service to the date of discharge, except that when any person entitled to the provisions of this act shall have been discharged for wounds or disability incurred in line of duty before the expiration of his term of enlistment, then he shall be considered to have served his full term of enlistment, or until the end of the war, and shall be rated accordingly.

Sec. 5. That pensions under this act shall be paid to persons entitled thereto for the term of their lives from and after the passage of this act.

Sec. 6. That applications under this act shall be made direct, by registered mail, to the Secretary of the Interior, who may by order direct the applicant to be examined, free of charge, with proper blanks to be filled out and sworn to by him; and no claim agent shall be entitled to any fee for the prosecution of any claim under this act.

Sec. 7. That the pensions for service granted by this act shall be in addition to all invalid pensions which have been or may be granted for disability.

H. R. 10930, Shively. Appropriates \$100,000 and authorizes and empowers the Secretary of the Navy to contract with the Hurst Reinforce Cartridge and Arms Company for the manufacture of three or more rapid-fire, rapid-twist, 1-pounder breech loading rifled guns, and an equal number of the same type of 3-pounder guns, and an equal number of the same type of 5-pounder guns, and the same number of guns of 3-inch bore, and such amount of ammunition for each of said guns as the Secretary of the Navy may designate; said ammunition to consist of the Hurst Reinforce Cartridge; Provided, That said guns using said cartridges shall, in addition to the usual test required by the U. S. Government, propel a projectile with a penetrating force 20 per cent. greater, by actual experiment, than the best guns of the same calibre now in use in the U. S. service; Provided, That before any money shall be paid for said guns the said Hurst Reinforce Cartridge and Arms Company shall convey to the U. S. Government the right to manufacture and use the said cartridges for and with the said guns.

H. R. 10968, Davidson. For the donation of Fort Brooke Military Reservation at Tampa, Fla., for free schools and a park.

REVENUE MARINE.

Commissions were issued July 27 to Capt. W. C. Coulson, 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt, 2d Lieut. John C. Canwell, and 3d Lieuts. Staley M. Landrey, Preston H. Ueberholz, Andrew J. Henderson, Wm. V. E. Jacobs, Godfrey L. Carden, Frank L. Smith, and Asst. Engr. Eugene Vallat.

The item appropriating \$50,000 as an additional amount for the construction of a revenue steamer for duty on the Southern coast, incorporated in the Sundry Civil bill upon the recommendation of the Senate Appropriation Committee, has been reduced by the Senate to \$36,500.

JULY 30.—3d Asst. Engr. John B. Coyle, to the steamer Woodbury.

Capt. J. B. Moore, of the steamer Colfax, two weeks' leave.

1st Asst. Engr. H. C. Whitworth, steamer Washington, 30 days' leave.

3d Lieut. K. W. Perry, steamer Crawford, leave extended 15 days.

Capt. Eric Gabrielson, steamer Hamilton, leave extended 30 days.

1st Asst. Engr. A. F. Rockefeller, steamer Boutelle, leave extended 28 days.

The steamer Manhattan is having a new boiler put in and other extensive repairs made to the steam machinery of the vessel. The work is being done at Delamater's, New York, and it is expected the ship will be ready for service in seven weeks.

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ARMYNAVY.

THE troops at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augus-
tine, Fla., also those in temporary camp at Hunts-
ville, Ala., will in all probability be assigned to
Atlanta, but whether this year or next depends upon
the progress with the buildings at the post.

MAJOR R. M. O'REILLY, surgeon, U. S. A., ar-
rived at Nonquitt, Mass., from Washington, early
in the week and resumed his place as attending
physician to General Sheridan. Soon after his ar-
rival he issued a bulletin (August 1) saying:

General Sheridan was last seen by me on the afternoon of
July 2, the day after the disembarkation from the Sigsbee.
On resuming to-day my duty as attending physician I note
the following changes which have occurred since that date:
The General's whole appearance is better and his color more
natural. His eyes are brighter and have more expression.
His face is fuller, and judging from this and from the con-
tour of his limbs he has gained in weight. His pulse is 98,
of good volume and tension and perfectly regular. His res-
piration has increased in depth and evenness. He is taking
more food and his dietary has been greatly enlarged. His
cough is easier and less frequent. His mind is more active
and his perception clearer, and his nervous and muscular
system more decidedly able to resist fatigue. To sum up,
these observations indicate improvement in all General
Sheridan's functions. The change has been so gradual as to
be hardly perceptible from day to day, but in a period of
three weeks the gain is manifest.

The country will rejoice to learn of these favora-
ble symptoms.

A LONDON despatch of Aug. 3 says: "A Russian
cruiser has been ordered to Behring Sea to prevent
English and American vessels from fishing in Rus-
sian waters."

SHALL WE ABANDON FORT BROWN?

NEARLY half a century has been added to the
chronology of the world's history since the little
strip of land between the Rio Grande and the
Nueces River became the object of contention be-
tween the two sister republics and led to a war that
finally resulted in such immense acquisitions to the
territorial limits of the United States. For the
time being all eyes were centered on the disputed
soil, but at the close of the war early in 1848 we
find it of almost as little importance nationally as
though it had never been, and of very little inter-
est generally excepting to those that the war had
unfortunately left wrecked in its wake. The sole
connection with the outside world was through a
line of steamers touching at Point Isabel. Nor have
recent years brought much improvement in this di-
rection, for railroads appear to shun this section and
seek the trade of Mexico by a more westerly route.

Naturally, therefore, this distant corner of our
land seems almost as remote and difficult of access
as the deserts of Central Asia formerly were. It is
true a steamer visits them once in ten days, but the
visitors it brings are few, the price of passage being
almost as great a barrier as the difficulties that
stood in the way of the traveller journeying to the
land of the Tartars. Consequently the veil of iso-
lation has been drawn only the more closely as the
trade that formerly passed this way to the interior
of Northern Mexico was diverted into other and
more practicable channels.

The recent investigation and report of the Mil-
itary Committee in regard to the Fort Brown Reser-
vation has, however, temporarily drawn public at-
tention in this direction and revived interest in the
little history this section of the country may be said
to possess. Fort Brown (named in honor of Major
Jacob Brown, killed in its defence,) was the first
work erected by the Americans, and is now about
the only visible warlike evidence that remains to
attest the existence of the Mexican War. Histori-
cally this addition to our Southwestern border must
be regarded as the result of a conquest undertaken
by our Government with the express purpose of
despoiling Mexico of a portion of her territory. The
specious claim of the Rio Grande as the boundary
instead of the Nueces was a pretext unworthy of
a nation that had but recently achieved its independ-
ence and claimed to be the champion of human
rights. Unquestionably our school histories teach
the contrary and give the youth of our land to un-
derstand that the war was caused by Mexico claim-
ing land rightfully belonging to Texas. An unwar-
ranted assumption but, perhaps, somewhat pardon-
able when we consider that a feeling of patriotism
may sometimes cause a right to seem wrong and
vice versa.

As a preliminary on the part of our Government
General Taylor was placed in command of the De-
partment of the Southwest and given the indeter-
minate order to take position to defend the soil of
the new acquisition "to the extent that it had been
occupied by the people of Texas." There was no
question in the General's mind about the boundary
and pursuant to his interpretation of this order he
took station on the left bank of the Nueces at Corpus
Christi, demanding positive instructions before
crossing this river. These were finally given by the
President himself and the Union Army then ad-
vanced to a position on the Rio Grande opposite the
town of Matamoras and there commenced to fortify
itself. The base of supplies was changed to Point
Isabel, less than 25 miles distant on the Gulf, and
about nine north of the mouth of the river. The
Mexicans offered no opposition to these movements
nor to the work of intrenching going on almost
under their own guns until General Taylor had been
requested to withdraw beyond the Nueces pending
the settlement of the disputed boundary by the two
interested Governments. General Taylor replied
that his instructions forbade his complying with
this request whereupon the Mexican Army crossed
the river and commenced active operations to expel
the intruders.

Supplies ran short in the American camp, and as
the Mexicans outnumbered our forces two to one
were known to have crossed to this side of the river
it was necessary, in order to protect its own supply
train, that the whole Army should return to Point
Isabel. Work on the fortification was pushed rap-

idly forward and General Taylor was on the eve of setting out when word was brought that the Mexicans were moving on his line of communications. This hastened the departure. The 7th Infantry was left to man the fort and the remainder of the Army repaired to Point Isabel. But hardly had the work of loading commenced when the distant booming of cannon brought the unwelcome intelligence that the fort had been attacked by the whole Mexican army. Once more General Taylor set out in all haste, this time to the aid of the beleaguered garrison, fighting on his way the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and ending by driving the Mexicans across the river. Aside from the death of Major Brown the garrison had suffered little loss.

Such was the commencement of Fort Brown. The old fort is situated on the present Fort Brown military reserve about a mile from the city of Matamoros on the opposite bank of the river. The Government, removing all occupants, took possession of about 350 acres of land and, excepting a few years of Confederate occupation, 1861-3, has ever since maintained a garrison at this point. During this time the surrounding country has been slowly developing and land increasing in value. The town of Brownsville has grown from a mere hamlet to a city of five or six thousand inhabitants. A railroad connects with Point Isabel and another from the north that will sever their isolation from the rest of the world has a fair prospect of being consummated. For this latitude and altitude the climate is wonderfully pleasant. The soil is good, producing two or three crops a year, and better corn it is hard to find. A market only is necessary, and this the new railroad will furnish.

Such are a few of the outside facts associated with the desirability or non-desirability of maintaining a post on the present military reserve of Fort Brown. But there are others of greater weight and moment which, despite the fact of an investigation by the Military Committee, seem to have been overlooked in the laudable desire of protecting the Government against attempted fraud. That a post is necessary on the lower Rio Grande we are firmly convinced, and from its recommendation it is inferred that the committee has arrived at the same conclusions. It is therefore unnecessary to discuss this phase of the question. Neither do we propose to discuss the valuation of the Reservation whether it be worth \$50,000 or \$160,000, or whether the owners are honest or dishonest in attempting to secure the latter amount. What we do claim, however, is that the question can and should be decided on other and more important grounds.

The committee seems to have decided that a post in this vicinity is necessary. Let us, then, take the most favorable case, viz., that a suitable situation has been obtained within a few miles of this place and at absolutely no cost to the Government. The object of the committee has been secured but the new post remains to be built. Barracks, quarters, storehouses, hospitals, etc., must be constructed, the present post in fact duplicated, and when all is completed the abstract of expenditures will show a footing greater than the amount that is now asked for the present reserve including 40 years' rent. Again, the buildings and other improvements on this reservation must be abandoned and will be a total loss, for nothing can be taken away. These two items alone, the cost of building the new and the loss from abandoning the old post, are sufficient to make us pause before approving the recommendation of the committee. For what does it ask of the Government? Nothing more than a sacrifice of about half a million in order to save \$110,000, the difference between \$50,000 and \$160,000.

These are the weightier considerations, but there are many others, and some that are of vital importance to those that will be affected by this change. Improvement comes only with time, and years will pass before a new post can be made as convenient and attractive as this. Instead of military duties the troops will be kept constantly busy with work that invariably accompanies the building of a new post. They must go into camp without quarters or hospitals other than their tents, and this in a climate where yellow fever sometimes lays its devastating hand. The present post is, moreover, supplied with water works, an ice machine and, what is better

than all, pure water for drinking purposes. The question of its abandonment is, therefore, one which should be more seriously considered than it appears to have been.

WORK OF THE HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

THE Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean for August, issued recently by the Hydrographic Office, under direction of Commodore John G. Walker, Chief of Bureau of Navigation, is accompanied by a supplement containing a large amount of useful and interesting information concerning derelicts and wreckage on the high seas, with a graphic and complete record of the tracks followed by some of the most notable derelicts reported on back numbers of the chart. Most noticeable of all, and of especial interest at the present time, is the complete history, up to date, of the great log raft abandoned off Nantucket last December, with a tabular statement of every report received from masters of vessels since that time, of logs from the great raft. This table contains 134 reports, and although a few of them relate to timber from vessels' deck loads, yet the great majority are undoubtedly reports of fragments of the log raft. The graphic representation of the manner in which these obstructions to navigation have spread over the Atlantic is very impressive; their general drift was at first about S. E. under the influence of the prevailing northwesterly winds, and then almost due east in the Gulf stream, the plotted tracks reaching well over to the Azores, where, indeed, one of the logs was towed into port on June 14, according to the U. S. Consul at Fayal. Some of them are now to the northward of the Azores, drifting northeasterly, and others to the southward, drifting southeasterly, and of the former some may yet reach the shores of Europe. The almost world-wide notoriety achieved by this great log raft lends emphasis to the following remarks, quoted from the chart itself:

"To the student of ocean currents it is interesting to watch the tracks which the scattered logs from this great raft have followed, drifting, as they do, under the combined and varying influence of wind, tide and current, and every log offering some slight difference of resistance to each, according to its size, weight and depth of flotation. To the practical navigator, however, it will be of still greater interest to have logs shipped in the usual way, or at least more securely than was done in this case, in order that dangerous obstructions may not be added in this wholesale manner to those which, in the ordinary course of things, he has to guard against."

The tracks of derelict vessels are also of great interest, and clearly illustrate how long these dangerous obstructions often remain afloat. For instance, one of them drifted 2,800 miles, and another the enormous distance of 3,500 miles (from off the capes of Chesapeake bay to the Bay of Biscay, by a circuitous route). The Hydrographic Office is enabled to collect and publish data of this kind in complete and reliable form by means of the facilities of the branch Hydrographic Offices established in our principal seaports, the establishment of which has been of the greatest assistance to our mercantile marine and has greatly strengthened the Navy in their estimation. The Pilot Chart itself for August shows a new feature which will make it of still greater value. It contains the tracks of all the notable August hurricanes on record, thus indicating at a glance both the regions where they are liable to be encountered and the general direction of the paths which they follow. A descriptive article on the chart calls attention to the fact that August is the great hurricane month, and describes the tracks followed by the two memorable hurricanes of August of last year, one of which is perhaps the most notable on record, beginning near the Cape Verde Islands, off the coast of Africa, and thence traversing the entire ocean to the westward, curving to the northward past Cape Hatteras, and thence about E. N. E. across the Grand banks, and re-crossing the Atlantic towards the British isles and northern Norway.

THE nominations contained in last week's JOURNAL, comprising promotions in the Engineer Corps of the Army and several additional 2d Lieutenants,

were favorably acted upon by the Senate Military Committee at its meeting on Thursday last. No other business of importance was accomplished.

PRIVATE DALZELL having in his recently published book said: "I know the American people despise private soldiers; they have never elevated one to any office and never will," Senator Plumb writes him and denounces the statement both as "slander upon the American people and upon the private soldier." He says: "Two of the State officers in Kansas, and I think three, and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that State were private soldiers in the late war, serving as such through the entire term of enlistment. Three of the seven members of Congress from that State entered the Service as private soldiers and served as such until near the close of the war, when they were promoted. At least two of the District Judges of Kansas were privates during the entire period of their service in the Army. I cannot speak from any extended knowledge of the condition of things existing elsewhere, but I recall now that a private soldier is running for Governor on the Republican ticket in Illinois and that another private soldier is Treasurer of that State. As I write I recall the fact that Warner Miller, late U. S. Senator from New York, entered the Service as a private soldier, and I have no doubt I could find multitudes of instances of the preferment of private soldiers for official place in the history of all the Northern States since the war."

MAJOR S. M. WHITSIDE, 7th U. S. Cavalry, reentered last week at the Coates House, Kansas City, and was interviewed by the Times on Army matters in general. He is quoted as saying: "Improvements are now making at Fort Riley which will transform that post into one of the finest in the country. In time there will be enough such posts or schools to accommodate the 23,000 men, composing the Army of the United States. Then you will see such discipline as the Army in general has not known. In case of war the Regular Army will be ready for the field on short notice and there will be room at the posts for 75,000 recruits to learn the art of war. What about the rank and file? It is composed of the better class of men than in the old days. I think many young men of intelligence enter the Service now and the majority of them strive for promotion. Quite a number of vacancies are filled annually by privates who have fitted themselves to become officers. Many good officers have risen from the ranks, yet promotions generally are slow. The Army is like the business world—some get to the top of the ladder, while others have to be content a quarter or a half way up."

THE relative chances of Captain Lawton, 4th Cav., and Capt. Bourke, 3d Cav., for the junior vacancy in the Inspector General's Department, which occurs upon the retirement of General Baird, Aug. 20, is a matter of considerable speculation among officers in Washington. Although there are many other candidates in the field, those who have opportunities of judging have concluded that the selection lies between these two distinguished Indian fighters, but are not so clear in their minds as to which one of the two will be successful. It is understood that Captain Bourke is the choice of the Secretary of War.

A WASHINGTON despatch says: "The Army ordnance officers are already making strong fight against the sixth section of the Fortification bill, which provides for the appointment of three Army officers and three civilians to control the selection and purchase of guns. As it changes existing laws and is decidedly against the interest of the Ordnance Corps they hope to have no difficulty in getting it ruled out on a point of order. If they do it is said there is not the slightest probability of a fortification bill being passed this year. The civilian interest controls this little matter of a fortification bill."

THE San Francisco Report is evidently somewhat worried, for it asks, plaintively, in connection with the report, that the proposition to convert Governor's Island into a public park is assuming practical shape: "If Governor's Island, why not Goat Island? If Governor's Island (says our Pacific contemporary) is to be surrendered by the Government because New York desires it for a park, why should not Goat Island be surrendered because San Francisco needs it for a commercial depot? Business before pleasure is a good American motto."

OUR defensive requirements, says *Broad Arrow*, are, in Lord Carnarvon's opinion, made subservient to party exigencies, and the opinions of those who are competent to advise are neglected because it is not convenient, for party reasons, to carry out their recommendations. This reads like a chapter from our own experience.

We are glad to note that Mayor Hewitt, in reorganizing the Aqueduct Commission under the recent act of the Legislature, has had the good judgment to select General J. O. Duane, U. S. A., just retired from the position of Chief of Engineers, as a member of the Commission. We now have two ex-chiefs of the Corps of Engineers holding high official positions in the city government of New York. The appointment of General Duane is a compliment to General Newton, as well as to himself, and to the Corps of Engineers also. It shows that the selection of Army officers for the administration of affairs in the great city of New York is a success, in the judgment of its Chief Magistrate.

The bronze statue erected under the auspices of the Duryea Zouaves, to the memory of Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. A., was set up Aug. 1 on one of the large boulders on the summit of Little Round Top. It will be dedicated Aug. 6.

The House having passed the resolution authorizing the printing of 4,000 additional copies of Naval Constructor Hichborn's report on European dockyards, it will soon be possible to satisfy the many demands for this valuable compilation.

S. Misc. Doc. No. 100, contains a paper prepared by Lieut. W. H. Jaques, late U. S. N., on "torpedoes, torpedo vessels, and torpedo warfare." It is introduced by Mr. Chandler, to accompany amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

On Wednesday, August 1, the House commenced the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, which numbered 35 in all. It was voted to not concur in all of the amendments without debate, except these four, which after a debate extending until Friday were also rejected:

No. 26. Page 14, after line 27, insert: "For repairs to seawall and wharf at Willet's Point, N. Y., \$2,500."

No. 27. Insert the following: "For repairs to the works on old Fort Barrancas, in Pensacola Bay, Florida, \$1,000, or so much thereof as shall be necessary."

No. 33. For the manufacture or purchase and tests of cannon and cartridges, including two 10-inch carriage-mounted by power, one of which shall be a disappearing carriage, and also including those for the field and siege services; for the alteration of carriages on hand to adapt them to improved service guns; for projectiles, and increased facilities for their manufacture, powders, fuses, and implements, their trial and proof; for experiments in the means of protecting torpedoes; for compensation of draughtsmen while employed in the Army Ordnance Bureau on ordnance construction, and for the necessary expenses of ordnance officers while temporarily employed at the proving ground and absent from their proper stations, at the rate of \$2.50 per diem while so employed, \$300,000: *Provided*, That all purchases of materials under this provision, excepting samples, shall be of American manufacture: *Provided*, That of the above sum \$10,000 may be used for increasing facilities for the manufacture of projectiles.

No. 34. Relating to the Signal Service.
No. 35. Sec. 2. For the purchase of additional ground at West Point. Sec. 3 appropriates \$75,000 to fit up an Army gun factory at Watervliet Arsenal. Sec. 4 appropriates \$5,000,000 for the purchase of rough-finished, high-power steel guns of 8, 10 and 12-inch calibre. Sec. 5, directing as to the purchase of the material for such guns. Sec. 6 appropriates \$500,000 for the purchase of submarine mines and torpedo experiments, and the instruction of Engineer troops in torpedo service. Sec. 7 appropriates \$100,000 for submarine controllable torpedoes, or torpedoes and torpedo-boats controllable from the shore.

The chief question at issue was as to whether the manufacture of guns should be entrusted to the Ordnance Corps or left to the competition of manufacturers. Mr. Sayers said:

The Senate amendments would confine the manufacture of guns to the Government. The fortification bill, now pending in the House and reported by the Committee on Appropriations, indicates a different and, I believe, a wiser policy. It not only contemplates the improvement of the Watervliet arsenal and supplies it with a sufficient amount of steel—say \$1,500,000, not \$5,000,000, as the Senate would have—but it also looks to the manufacture of ordnance by the private industries of the country. By so doing it creates competition between the Government arsenal and the outside world. This I consider of the very highest importance. It will not do to rely upon the Government alone for the construction of guns. France tried it, and in the hour of her greatest emergency the policy proved fatal to her. The bill reported by the Committee on Appropriations provides for the purchase of guns, only after they have been sufficiently tested and proven to be equal to the very best, wherever manufactured. Until so tested and accepted not a dollar of the public money is expended for them. The Government takes no risk whatever. The manufacturer assumes all the risk. If his guns meet every requirement, he is paid for them. If they should fail, he is the loser, not the public Treasury. Again, it is estimated by a most intelligent expert—an experienced officer of the Army—that all of these guns cannot be manufactured before the expiration of thirteen years. The bill also provides for a commission, to be appointed by the President—three from the Army and three from the civil life—who shall be taken without the concurrence of five members. Annual reports are to be made to Congress by the commission, and appropriations are made only as they may become necessary. The interests of the Government are most carefully guarded.

Under the plan which is advised by the Committee upon Military Affairs, the Government will manufacture its own guns, and of course will take all risks as to defects, accidents, and failure of good results. Which is the better policy, Congress must decide. For myself I have no hesitancy in expressing the opinion that it will be the part of wisdom to adopt the course recommended by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Cutcheon, (Mich.) said:

The gentleman from Texas knows perfectly well from the history of past fortification bills in the House and Senate that it is an utter and absolute impossibility for that bill to become a law at this session of Congress. But if we are to have anything, whatever it is, in the nature of provision for armament, whether we should have field batteries or fortifications, we shall have to get it on this bill and by this very

conference. We have three establishments that can produce 6-inch guns, one that can produce 8 and 10-inch guns, and none that can make 12-inch guns at the present time. The Military Committee report in favor of \$5,000,000 worth of gun steel, and his committee favors \$1,500,000 worth of gun steel. The object of the larger amount is simply this: to make the contract large enough to induce private parties or corporations to create the necessary plant to produce gun steel for heavy guns. No institution can afford to create a plant sufficient to make steel for 8, 10, or 12 inch guns for a contract of a million and a half. There is to-day one institution, and only one, that can create these forgings for the 8-inch guns. That is the Bethlehem Steel Works in Pennsylvania; and to authorize a purchase of a million and a half is to give the contract to them, because there is nobody to compete with them. Instead of inviting competition as the gentleman desires, it is absolutely destroying competition by giving the contract to the only institution prepared to take it.

Mr. Butterworth, (Ohio.) I suppose that in the preparation of this bill the gentlemen of the Military Committee conferred with the officers of the Ordnance Corps?

Mr. Cutcheon. We did.
Mr. Butterworth. I do not know what testimony they gave to you, but they assured us that \$1,500,000 for the purchase of steel was ample and more than they could use, and if an appropriation is to be made for four or five million dollars' worth of steel, after they have told us that \$1,500,000 is ample, there must be some reason for it.

Mr. Cutcheon. The House bill in its present form was drafted in the Ordnance Office by the Chief of Ordnance. We went up to him House bill 1555, which was the bill originally introduced by myself, and we received back from the Ordnance Office House bill 8465, which, without the change of a word or any change except the transposition of a section, was the bill reported.

Mr. Butterworth. The soul of the Ordnance Office, its energy and ability, was before our committee, and I appeal to my colleagues here whether I am not correct in the statement that he assured us that \$1,500,000 was ample.

Mr. Sayers, (Texas.) He said that it was an abundance, and that it would last them for six years.

Mr. Cutcheon. I understand perfectly that \$1,500,000 is sufficient for all the steel that can be worked within the ensuing year; but I do maintain that when we have before us a general plan of fortifications reported by the fortifications board it is wise economy that in inviting proposals, the very object of which is to create private plants, and numerous private plants, which may compete with each other, we should offer contracts large enough to induce the creation of such plants.

Mr. Sayers. Captain Smith, of the Ordnance Bureau, says that all the steel he can possibly consume for ordnance at the present condition of the Watervliet arsenal is \$300,000 worth.

Mr. Gear, (Ill.) In the present condition of the arsenal.
Mr. Sayers. Yes sir. And he further says that it will take him at least four years to expend the \$750,000 in improving the appliances at Watervliet to manufacture 8-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch gun.

Mr. Reed (Me.) said:

There are two plans between which we have to choose. The first is to build the gun which is now known to be the best gun in the world, the built up steel gun, which will carry a projectile the distance which the European guns can carry. The nature and power and capacity of that gun are as well known and ascertained as the power and capacity of the most typical of railroad engines. The proposition on the one part is to build that kind of gun in reasonable numbers, and \$5,000,000 is unreasonable only because it is too small an amount for us to expend for that purpose. The other proposition is—and it is a proposition which I have no special interest in—that we shall build some gun that is going to be invented to-morrow or next day. I say the plain dictate of common sense for a nation as wealthy as ours is to build the best gun that can be built to-day, because it will not become obsolete during its lifetime, even if better guns be invented; and then if there is any better gun that can be built to-morrow, let us build that, too. But let us attend to the business of to-day.

As I understand it, the Ordnance Board has the duty to construct guns and to superintend their construction. Why in the world do they try to get suitable judges of the propriety of other work submitted to them? They are responsible for it. The Committee on Appropriations have presented a bill here which establishes one of those commissions which I think are the pest of modern civilization, one of those commissions which are created for the purpose of getting rid of the constituted officers of the Government. Because certain men have discovered that they can not satisfy the regular Government officials, therefore it is attempted to establish another board that they will satisfy, and this is urged upon the ground of fairness. I tell you there is no fairness about this system unless it is carried to this extent and create a new board for every dissatisfied man.

I want to state to this House that ever since the time this commission was formed the object of the Appropriation Committee has been, as I think, to prevent the building of guns. I mean that has been the result of their action. This is not a question of producing a lot of wood screws; it is not a question of producing coils of hoop iron. It is a question of producing an engine which it takes five years to build, and we have already wasted more than five years in this kind of conflict, in this effort on the part of some members of the Committee on Appropriations to accomplish one of two objects, either to overthrow the Board of Ordnance or not to build any guns at all. I accord to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Butterworth) perfect sincerity.

I think he is governed by his great idea that some general notion of patriotism and invention is going to do better than invention has already done. That is always a possibility, and the gentleman is seduced by that idea into opposing the Government officials, therefore it is attempted to establish another board that they will satisfy, and this is urged upon the ground of fairness. I tell you there is no fairness about this system unless it is carried to this extent and create a new board for every dissatisfied man.

It is to go to work to build guns which will meet the guns that are to come against us. If we do that it is all that we can hope to do for the present. So far as the future is concerned, let us meet that when it comes; but our trouble now is that we are not abreast of the present, and what I demand is that this House shall take practical action to bring us up abreast of the public, and not let us lose ourselves in those clouds of patriotism, of capital, of "sixty millions of people," all those glittering generalities which never yet built a cannon. (Applause.)

Mr. Bayne (Penn.) said:

I entirely agree with my friend from Ohio (Mr. Butterworth) in the expression that the resources of the country should be called upon with reference to the construction of cannon. I cannot help but think the officers of the Ordnance Department are not entirely just in their decisions. I am informed that one of these officers is the patentee of a cannon himself. I can not believe a man who took out a patent upon a gun which he invented would be a very impartial judge of a gun invented by another. Now, sir, I suppose there is a little prospect of getting a national armament unless we establish a national foundry. This Government seems to be so bigly with reference to making contracts with outsiders, and then it seems to be so slow in paying them when they are made, that there are few who are willing to contract for a plant necessary to make these large guns. But we have now a new method of making guns.

My friend from Maine says that it takes five years to make one of these built up guns. We are now making a gun which will not take more than five months, and if that gun shall prove a success it will totally obviate the necessity for the long delay. That gun is a solid casting of steel, bored

out and rimmed down. One of these guns is now at the Navy yard. Suppose that system should revolutionize the methods of making large cannon. Suppose that gun, after having been tested, should turn out to be an excellent gun, as good as those that are built up, then of course that would be the plan that would be hereafter adopted, because we can make those guns in five months instead of taking five years. And if we can make them in five months, where do you want the material and where do you want your gun foundry? You want the foundry where the material is. Where is the material? Why at Pittsburgh.

Mr. Tillaman said:

Sir, we do not need any fortifications. Our civil war demonstrated that a mound of dirt is the best fortification that human skill can use in erecting a fort. We need only guns, ordnance and ordnance stores for our forts. Provision in this respect, by converting the Washington Navy yard into a gun factory, has been made for equipping the Navy, and this bill simply proposes to do the same thing for the Army, and provides plenty of steel for both branches of the service, as well as to secure suitable guns for fortifications.

Mr. Wheeler said:

I am unalterably opposed to a large army, and I do not know a better way to prevent the necessity for an augmentation of our military force—so important to be avoided—than to keep up with the world on the question of material armament. A gun does not eat rations, wear clothes, or draw pay, but it is always on hand for duty, and can easily be moved to the place where it is most needed. There are now mounted upon vessels of foreign navies 120 guns which throw a projectile 10 miles and upward, and that the calibre of these guns varies from 12 inches to 17 inches, and they throw projectiles which weigh as high as 2,000 pounds. It also appears that there are now afloat in foreign navies 60 guns which throw projectiles weighing from 900 to 1,250 pounds a distance of at least 9 miles.

The debate on the bill was continued on Friday, when all the Senate amendments were rejected, and a conference committee will be appointed to reconcile the differences between the two Houses.

TORPEDO SCHOOL.

Two lectures were given July 23 at the Torpedo Station in the popular course which Commander Goodrich has arranged. The first was by Mr. Wm. Mayor, Jr., of the Western Union Telegraph Company, on "Telegraphy." The second lecture was by Mr. Frank J. Sprague of the motor company which bears his name, who resigned from the Navy as ensign in 1854. His subject was "Electric Motors" and he explained the endeavors of the several companies to adapt electrical motors to use on shipboard. The first use to which the motors have been applied, or attempted to be applied, was the training of heavy guns on the new cruiser *Chicago*. Several arrangements had been tried, but it is believed that a suitable arrangement has at last been secured. It is desired to use electric motors on shipboard for hoisting cannon and shot and ashes from the hold and for steering the ship, either as auxiliary to steam or by direct application to the rudder. The lecturer explained briefly the machines and methods contemplated for carrying these plans into effect.

Exercises in explosives, fuses, electricity and high speed engines occupied July 30. They included the explanation of the processes of making gun cotton and nitro-glycerine; of applying the heat test for stability and making the solubility test of gun cotton; the demonstration of the test for dry gun cotton primers; the explanation of the method of manufacture of fulminate of mercury, and of filling surface detonators; the exhibition of power of service detonator by explosion of block of wood and can of water in empty exercise torpedo case; detonation of disk of dry gun cotton, freely exposed on iron plates, and of one wet and one dry disk; demonstration of explosion by influence, by means of six half-inch disks of dry gun cotton in series; burning of box of wet gun cotton on bonfire; detonation of some unconsumed disks on iron plate by dry primer and extinction of ignited dry disk by means of water; cutter of plank by means of superficial charge of gun cotton, and detonation of dynamite cartridge by Bickford fuse and blasting cap. Exercises in fuses including explanations of the manufacture and action of service detonator; of the manufacture of service igniter and of faults apt to occur in detonations.

In electricity six incandescent lights were wired up, tested and operated. Insulation of incandescent lights at the station was described. Two push buttons, two electric bells, a battery and wire were connected so that each button rang a bell at either end of the wire, and also both bells. The service automatic lamp was operated from a gramme dynamo. Two Brush automatic lamps were operated from the same, and a service search light was operated by means of hand lamps, margin projector, brotherhood engine and gramme dynamo.

The last exercise was a description of the Westinghouse, Armstrong and Sims, Brotherhood and Herreshoff high speed engines.

The exercises were continued Aug. 1 in torpedoes and diving.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

2d Lieut. Benj. W. Pursell, Signal Corps, is ordered from New York City to Bismarck, Dak., and assume charge of all military telegraph lines in Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Utah Territories. (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

A WELL-KNOWN spiritualist at New Brunswick, N. J., named J. Stillman, is entertaining the believers at that place with what purports to be communications from the late General J. B. McIntosh, U. S. A., who was an Episcopalian and a disbeliever in spiritualism.

The lecture on "The Electrical Distribution of Time," delivered before the Franklin Institute by Commander Allan D. Brown, U. S. N., Asst. Supt. Naval Observatory, Jan. 13, 1888, and published in the Journal of the Institute, has been republished in pamphlet form. Commander Brown traces the electrical distribution of time as far back as 1816 to a telegraph dependent upon time pieces for its working, which was invented by one Ronalds, an Englishman.

In the Midsummer issue of *The American Magazine* there is, among other interesting and timely literature, "Where Burgoyne Surrendered," by C. H. Crandall, in which is described the Saratoga monument that is soon to be unveiled, and Frederick G. Schwatka, tells about "the American Arctic Savage."

ORDNANCE NOTES.

It is reported that two of the *Rodney's* 67-ton guns have split their liners, and in order that she should not miss taking her part in the manoeuvres, it has been necessary to transfer to her one of the guns intended for the *Hove*.

The new 47-ton 12 in. guns of the *Collingwood* have just been successfully tested on board the vessel. Each gun was fired with a reduced charge of 221 lb. of powder and with a full charge of 295 lb., the projectile weighing 714 lb. Save for some incidents due to the inexperience of the gun crew, owing to which a rammer was bent, the trials passed off successfully.

The *Horse Guards Gazette* says: Our ships have now become complicated masses of most powerful machinery, requiring the utmost care and skill, as well as a calm, clear judgment in its use. Of this we are again reminded by the *Collingwood*, which, in the trial of her improved 12 in. guns, now increased to 47 tons, managed to bend one of the rammers, upon which the loading entirely depends. A defective pressure-gauge likewise arrested the action of the breech-lock, which closes the breech of the gun. This latter, although but a minor accident, shows how easily our modern breechloaders can be temporarily disabled. The injury to the rammer was occasioned from rotating the table on which the gun is mounted before the rammer was clear, an accident which is very likely to occur in the heat and deafening noise of a naval action. Several of our 6½ ton naval guns were somewhat hastily turned down to a weight of 4½ tons, under the idea that they would be formidable for firing double shell from the decks of corvettes. Unfortunately, however, when the guns had been turned down and their powder-charges proportionately reduced, it was found that their long shell would not go straight, but constantly turned over. Even could they have been kept point first, their high trajectory and low velocity would have caused them to be but poor weapons, ill-adapted for use afloat where accuracy is dependent upon a flat trajectory, now being fully recognized. The same paper says: We recently gave a short account of a new smokeless powder, which seems admirably adapted for obtaining a high velocity from guns not longer than our present muzzle loading ordnance. From what we have seen it appears that the powder can be made to burn at first slowly, and then with extraordinary rapidity, so as to continuously exert an ever-increasing force upon the projectile. Thus it appears as if the great desideratum so long sought has at length been solved, and it now only remains to utilize the discovery for our service, and especially for our navy, which has long desired a smokeless powder, combined with guns of medium length.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "There is no mistake about the awakening which is taking place in China. The new powder mill at the Tientsin Arsenal, on the north side of the river, is now reported nearly complete, and much of the machinery has been connected and is in working order. It is said that this powder works is, as regards size and capacity of production, one of the largest and finest in the world. The manufacture of the new German brown powder will shortly be commenced, as the new rifled guns from Krupp, Creusot and Armstrong require the exclusive use of slow-burning powder. It is also stated that several tenders have been sent in to his Excellency Li-Hung-chang for armoured plate forts."

At the ordnance foundry of the South Boston Iron Works a large force of workmen is at present engaged in completing the third and last in the series of the three 12-in. cast iron rifled guns with a steel tube and steel hoops. The work of putting in the steel tube, which is inserted at the rear of the barrel, extending through from the breech, has just been completed, after three trials, to insure getting a perfectly tight joint at the shoulder or casing of the gun. The gun was placed horizontally over a longitudinal pit, and was then covered in with boiler and sheet iron. A fire was built under it, extending from the breech of the gun to a point in front of the trunnions. The body of the gun was expanded by the heat, and the steel tube was inserted from the rear. A stream of cold water was kept circulating through the bore of the tube, to keep it cool, during the whole operation, which lasted about 21 hours. The gun was then cooled down at the breech to make it grip the tube, so that in contracting the front end of the tube was brought to a tight joint against the forward shoulders of the casing or body of the gun. An ingenious arrangement of bolts and set screws, together with a 100-ton jack, was used in inserting the tube and holding it in place until the cooling was completed. The gun will be transferred to the lathe in a few days to be finished, bored and rifled, and will be delivered to the Government early in the fall.

The *Dagblad* says the Vitali rifle trials have been satisfactory, and that the weapon will probably be adopted by the Dutch Army.

THE EXALTED BANDMASTER.

The West Point correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, writing of the bandmaster, says: "I have seen many eminent and powerful personages, in whose hands rested the destinies of states, but how small they all look in the presence of a really exalted bandmaster. When he frowns harshly at the bass fiddle, when by a twist of the wrist he inspires the flute to renewed exertions, when his fiery eye lights on the unhappy man who bangs the cymbals, but bangles them at the wrong second, when he becomes excited and throws himself around on all sides at once, how it does seem as if the music came right out of the end of his baton. Now he shuts his eyes dreamily and moves his hand slowly, like the swell on the sea, while a dreamy melody floats upon the heavy air. Now he scarcely moves at all, and only the exquisite strain of a single violin touches your ear. Now his bosom heaves, his eyes glow, his hands beat wildly, and a tumultuous chorus breaks forth like the roar of an angry battery or the shout of a victorious host! And he does it all with just that little black sceptre. What majesty compares with his?"

THE PANAMA CANAL IN BAD SHAPE.

The *Engineering News* contains the following upon the Panama Canal:

"Among all classes, and especially among the foremen and laborers on the canal line, there is a lack of faith and confidence, and there is no such abundance of money on the Isthmus as there used to be. The unavoidable impressions gained from two days spent in watching the work are non-effective, and that, in spite of the immense amount of costly machinery and plant which has been sent to the Isthmus, the work is being done by hand labor. Most of the excavating and dumping plant is badly deteriorated, and should the work continue a year longer nearly, if not quite all of it, will have to be replaced.

"As a result of the method of letting work in each section to many different contractors, without, apparently, any restrictions as to dumping ground, instead of letting an entire section to full depth and width to one party on carefully digested studies of where every yard of earth should be deposited, fully 90 per cent. of all material excavated is handled twice and three times.

"There has been some work at Culebra since 1885, but, in comparison with the total to be done, the new cuts are like the furrows in a ploughed field. Looking down from the heights of Culebra into the peaceful valley of the Rio Grande far below, with only a narrow drainage ditch in the centre and a few isolated patches of fresh earth here and there—everything else having been already reclaimed by the ever-encroaching tropical vegetation—the colossal grandeur of the assertions that the canal will be opened in 1890 becomes oppressive."

TARGET TOPICS.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

As the tendency for the past few years has been to shorten the target season, to cut down the allowance of ammunition and to restrict the number of scores within which the various individual qualifications are made, it would not seem inappropriate that some pangs to meet these conditions be made in other directions wherever it can be done without impairment of our progress in rifle shooting. The first step which suggests itself in this direction is the retirement from active service of the 500 yards' target as a factor in classification, and if retained at all to use it only as a means of instructing recruits for position at the longer ranges. Everybody who has had any experience knows the ease with which a marksman of ordinary skill accomplishes his scores at 500 yards. With the abolishment of this range comes the suggestion of another change, not radical in its nature, which may meet with approval, and that is to do away with the 300 yards range, substituting therefor 400 yards with a target and bull's-eye, say as much larger than the present short range target as half the difference now existing between the short and middle range targets—this would give us 200, 400 and 600 yards, the shooting position to be "standing," "kneeling" or "sitting," and "lying down," respectively.

There is a wide field for improvement in the system of skirmish firing; it is well enough if its object is simply to learn how to hit figure targets, but as an assimilation to the conditions of war it is a delusion. No sane man would expect to see a line of the enemy standing out in bold relief at a distance of 200 yards or even 500 yards or, in fact, at any distance, and we all know that the ranges at the various halts in the company skirmish firing as now practised are soon known as definitely as if they were marked. There is also an incongruity between the instruction for skirmishers in the drill book which contemplates taking advantage of cover, and the practice of lying down on the back in skirmish firing. To do the two together is impossible. Should we not have some means of practicing the advance, alternate rushes, etc., assimilating somewhat more to the methods advocated in the military works of the day and cut down the number of "company runs?"

Some ingenious man, perhaps one of our inspectors of rifle practice, might be able to devise some way by which this end could be accomplished.

There is a good deal to be said, and something already has been written advocating a change in the manner of computing the soldier's proficiency at known distances, and very many officers are in favor of the plan of averaging a given number of shots in lieu of grouping a number of scores, as is now done. There are many good reasons for such a change, among them: It would better denote the soldier's proficiency; it would be an incentive to steadiness at the firing of every shot; it would prevent the practice sometimes resorted to of *ad absurdum* of abandoning scores. There may be some objections to this change, but the greatest one of them would, I think, be overcome by setting apart a portion of the target season for preliminary practice on the range.

It is well known that what has been denominated the "target craze" is rapidly disappearing, and it is equally certain that very many officers who were enthusiastic "friends" have become lukewarm or indifferent. Unless the system "march with the times," and responds to the necessities, practice at rifle firing according to the present manual will be done in a purely perfunctory manner.

FRANK TAYLOR, Lieut. 14th Inf.

THE Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, the great pulpit athlete of Brooklyn, always did expect too much. While preaching to the 13th Regiment at the Peekskill encampment last Sunday he cried:

"Come up, Robespierre, Talleyrand, Henry the Fifth! Come up from the depths of hell, and with your ashen lips shout a warning against evil doings!" Now, according to the theology expounded by Dr. Talmage himself, the three gentlemen he appealed to could not come up, even if they cared to see the 13th drill; and, if they did, the very circumstances that their lips are ashen would prevent their shouting. Was Dr. Talmage making a bluff? We trust not.—*Life*.

MAJOR SMITH: "Col. Jones, can you tell me where Gen. Robinson got his military title?"

Col. Jones: "Certainly, sir. He was general ticket agent at Kalamazoo, Mich., for six years."

SIEGE GUNS AND SIEGE GUNS.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

WITHIN the recollection of officers yet living, a very marked change has taken place in the conditions of the services required of siege artillery. It is but a few years since such artillery was restricted to transportation over the ordinary roads of a country, and the guns of the heaviest character were rigidly confined to exceptionally good roads only. Upon such roads nearly all fortified places were naturally found, covering important strategic points. To-day these points are connected by railways, and it is found that even an 8 in. high power seacoast or naval gun is within the limit of the load of an ordinary flat car, and can be transported to a scene of siege operations with greater facility than could the old 18 or 24 pdrs. of the past, and the day for such heavy loads over common roads has passed away for siege purposes. But it is not to be inferred that siege guns of a character suitable to the new conditions are not as urgently required as they ever were.

The development of field fortifications has made the retention of the siege gun with an army as necessary, perhaps even more necessary than at any previous time, but has at the same time greatly changed the character of its services. Field fortifications now mark the march of armies, and especially so in our own experience. They spring up in a night, and the soldier so industriously and intelligently plies his pick and shovel that they soon become of portentous strength and importance. They are not confined to the vicinity of good or even ordinary roads, but are to be found here, there, and everywhere, upon roads good and roads indifferent, at defiles, bridges, fords, approached by roads of every character, and yet they are of such strength that, if an army commander be not prepared to sacrifice much of that most important of all the elements of modern warfare, time, to say nothing of the lives of many good soldiers, such works must be confronted with an artillery of the highest possible power. It is true that the modern field gun has far greater power and range than was possessed by even the old siege guns, and that the modern position gun of the field artillery rivals in power the more modern siege gun of but a decade or two since. But these are simply an indispensable part of the ordinary equipment of a modern army, always confronted by others of like character and power which tax their peculiar services to their utmost, and although frequently capable of doing much of this necessary siege work and of doing it well, there still remains the necessity for an artillery wherein the requirements as to mobility shall limit the power of the gun the least possible.

So long as the transportation of the guns was restricted to good roads, the limit of weight was determined by the power of a horse over such a road as modified by the number in a team, the manner of coupling them, etc. These admitted of a load in some cases exceeding 10,000 lbs. But modern conditions have relegated such loads to the railways, and restricted that permissible to such as can be drawn over ordinary roads, or even bad ones or none at all. In the first instance the power of a horse was taken as his ability to draw a load, including the weight of the carriage of 1,900 pounds 23 miles a day, and in the latter one of 1,600 pounds. In the latter case, while the march will generally not equal 23 miles a day, and consequently the horse will not be worked up to his power over an ordinary road, when on a bad road or none at all, he will soon be worked up to his full power even for a short march. The method of coupling and driving, as well as the number of horses used for artillery purposes greatly modify these measures, and in general in the manner here indicated, the gait being always confined to that of a walk.

SIEGE ARTILLERY LOADS, PER HORSE.

Number of horses	8	10	12
Good roads	1108	950	771
Ordinary roads	953	800	666

*Four horses abreast, English practice.

The usual method is to attach the teams as in field artillery, the many reasons therefor being obvious. But when this obtains it is at once apparent that not more than eight horses can be used to advantage, and this holds even upon good roads when hitched in couples, as the small addition to the load for eight horses will in no wise compensate for the addition of another team. When poor roads or none at all are encountered there is added the much more serious evil of getting the unwieldy team to work together at all well. With six horses the maximum weight for a modern siege gun fully equipped will be 5,594 pounds and for eight horses 6,400. The weight for our old 4.5 gun was 7,400 pounds, or 200 within the limit for eight horses over good roads, while ten horses were to constitute the team when required. It will be particularly noted that the load was within the limit, not in excess of it.

The conditions of modern service render it inevitable that the siege guns with an army will have not only to make use of indifferent roads, but frequently to move over the open country where no roads worthy the name exist, and when this obtains 6,400 pounds will be a heavy load for 8, and perhaps for even 10 horses, aside from the measure of horse power, even with exceptionally heavy horses, and the character of the march. With wheels of 4 inch tread there will be 400 pounds weight per inch of tire, and even with a large wheel this is a considerable load upon ordinary roads, and especially so upon open ground. It will presently be found that this is some 700 pounds more than the probable weight of the Krupp siege gun hereafter mentioned, the exact weight of which cannot be found, but which probably does not exceed, if it reaches, 5,700 pounds, allowing 1,388 for the limber, implements, etc.

That these are the existing conditions of service to be met by the artilleryman admits of no doubt; though, judging not only from the horse power, but by foreign practices of recent date, whether a weight equal to 6,400 pounds is permissible admits of grave doubt. It certainly can only be tolerated upon condition of having a gun of exceptional power.

But what conditions of modern service can be filled by a siege gun weighing 7,953 pounds? and firing only a 45 pound projectile with extraordinarily poor ballistic powers at that, as for our new 5 in. siege gun. This load is in excess of the maximum

for 10 horses when confined exclusively to a good road, and is entirely impracticable off one. A result obtained by selecting a calibre from a large and assorted collection on hand, constructing a gun to fit it of the lightest possible weight which extraordinary excellence and costliness of material will admit, a carriage to match the gun, but in the opposite direction, with an old limber attached to complete the outfit; leaving the question of horse power, the conditions of the service, and of the artilleryman and his horses to take care of themselves and get along as best they may.

When this gun is compared with the Krupp gun mentioned, the fact that any such ponderous weight is required to fire a 45 pound projectile is absurd upon its face.

A comparison of the several guns mentioned is appended, with a possible one under the conditions of a maximum load of 6,400 pounds. The Archibald Wheel Co. estimated a serviceable wheel at 350 pounds, which is enough in all conscience. The limber-body is reduced 110 lbs. from the old weight, and this will leave a stronger axle than that for a cotton float which carries an ordinary load of from 4,500 to 5,000 pounds over the rear axle, and this, too, with a track 6 inches greater than for our siege carriage. The gun-carriage is taken from the Krupp gun bodily, it having the same track as for our service, with the same pressure in the bore, and the carriage subject to the same strain as with the Krupp gun, thus:

100 tons, $d = 4.451$ = calibre for the gun, with which the carriage will stand better than with the much lighter Krupp gun, the excess of weight in the gun tending to eliminate the destructive effects in the nature of a blow upon the carriage, from a much lighter gun, relatively as well as actually. Adhering to the conditions as to projectile, charge, etc., as applied in the Krupp gun, these will obtain the other elements and results, all of which are as natural, possible and proper as for this existing and excellent foreign gun, provided, always, that American mechanics can turn out as good work as the Germans do. At any rate it is quite evident that it is not at all necessary to saddle the artillery with an excess of over 1,500 lbs. of unnecessary weight and an impracticable and worthless gun in order to fire a 45 pound projectile. A gun within the proper limit as to weight is not only practicable to fire such a projectile, but to do so with a vastly increased efficiency (away from the muzzle) at any range where an enemy may be expected to be found. If it were at all expedient to burden the artillery service with this excess of weight it should at least insure it 11 pounds greater weight of projectile, with a corresponding and readily attainable increase of ballistic power. The Krupp carriage admits of but 35 degs. elevation, but with this the gun has a range of 9,865 yards, and with the same a 4.45 in. gun would under like conditions have a range of 6 miles, quite sufficient for a siege gun one would think, while the elevation would, no doubt, be quite equal for such high-angle fire as may be required of a gun whose chief requisite is for the most powerful direct fire possible.

With its excessive calibre and length of bore the recoil of this 5 in. gun will be something phenomenal, and when the pernicious recoil-brakes are applied to control it the way that the platform will be knocked into toothpicks will be surprising. Capt. Shaler will have taken a large measure of warning from Col. Buffington's first experiences, as it may be judged he has from the ponderous weight of the carriage—or his carriage will meet the same fate as did the Colonel's.

Why conditions which only interior ballistics, without any connection with those demanded by exterior ballistics in order to insure good results for the artilleryman, should be applied to a gun as they have been for this 5 in. one, is beyond comprehension. The projectile for the old 4.5 in. gun is a very light one for these times, but it is relatively heavier than that for this new gun. A suitable projectile for it ought to weigh at least 65 pounds, with 19.5 pounds of powder or more. It is needless to say that nothing of the kind is practicable with the present combination of weights, which only goes to prove that the calibre happened upon in the collection at hand is out of all due relation to this combination. With a proper one applied excellent results would naturally obtain. Taking the 6,480 pounds for this 5 in. gun and the Krupp carriage as a basis, allowing 52 pounds for the difference in the wheels, and 200 more for contingencies and the apparent inferiority of American mechanics, material, and methods of construction, the carriage will then weigh 2,312 pounds, about what it did for the old 18 prr., leaving for the gun 4,168 pounds, or 745 less than for the old gun. This carriage should certainly sustain a greater strain under more favorable circumstances than Krupp's, but, warned by the miserable results secured with our designs and construction, take the pressure in the gun and strain on the carriage the same as for Krupp's, then, 100 tons, $d = 4.754$ = calibre, with which the projectile would weigh 56, and the charge 16.8 pounds, with 116 pounds of gun and carriage to fire one pound of projectile. This would give the artillery an excellent gun; but of what practical value for its purposes in war? It could not be used away from the immediate vicinity of a perfectly good road, and for siege services would be transported by railway, and it is needless to say that the artillery is not going to be bothered with the transportation of such a puff to windward when it can get 5.6 or even 8 in. high power guns with equal facility. The apparent objection to such a combination and the gun resulting therefrom, although it may insure the artilleryman never so good a gun for his purposes, is the large amount of metal in a gun of small calibre, which would knock in the head the idea that the construction of a suitable modern siege gun involves not only extraordinary excellence in the metal, but also phenomenal and special skill upon the part of the designer and constructor.

Such a gun would not exceed 130 inches in length, 15 less than for the 5 in. gun, with 0.25 inch less calibre, and 568 pounds greater weight. These conditions would almost admit of the gun being made of cast iron, and certainly of cast steel or aluminum bronze, and with a facility and reduction in cost which cannot much longer be disregarded. And in connection with such construction it may be added that whoever is responsible for the use of the French instead of the Krupp formation in a siege gun

should be daily anathematized with bell, book, and candle. It is certain that they will be by every artilleryman who may have occasion to serve with such a gun, with as much vigor as was ever exhibited by the most devout church potentate, though without the imposing ceremonies.

In the proposed use of the gun it may be noted that with the 3.2 in. field gun every effort has been made to secure an excessive initial velocity with a light projectile, when the fire is expected to be directed chiefly against animate objects. While with this new siege gun a lower velocity is proposed than for the field gun, and this, too, with a relatively lighter projectile, and here the chief requirement is for the greatest possible power of fire against inanimate objects of great resistance and often at great ranges, this in face of the fact that the increased command as to weight when properly applied will insure much higher velocities with greater relative weight of projectile than can possibly be obtained with a field gun under practicable conditions. This Krupp siege gun has about 200 f. s. greater initial velocity than his field gun has with a relatively much lighter projectile. The new siege gun is to have 70 f. s. less initial velocity than the celebrated 1,750 f. s. for the 3.2 in. gun, and in this case the projectile for the siege gun is relatively the lighter. The fact is that this new gun abounds in "novelties," but they do not add to its value, quite the reverse.

Krupp has made a great many guns of every kind, and they are universally conceded to be good ones. But what is much more to the point, they are exceedingly well adapted to the requirements of artillery service. Naturally, this must be so, for upon this fact depends the success of his business. The opinions and wishes of artillerymen everywhere are eagerly sought, and extraordinary trouble is taken to secure from competent authority a complete compendium of his requirements, every effort is made to meet them and the constructions are governed accordingly, and with a success which possibly few can rival, none surpass. That his methods and results are worthy of careful study is certain. Here the artilleryman's ideas and opinions as to what he deems proper for service is not sought or are disregarded, and he is expected to take what he can get and be duly thankful therefore.

Outside of ordnance matters American mechanical wisdom and skill are proverbial. If these cannot in matters of gun construction improve upon foreign models, it would appear to be the part of common sense to copy them as closely as possible. Were such a course pursued—given the ability to know a good gun on sight—no such results as are presented by this new siege gun would obtain. For such a gun the natural conditions of modern warfare must be reversed and made to conform to its possibilities; until this can be done it will be without practical value for the artillery service.

A. D. SCHENCK, 1st Lieut., 2d U. S. Art.
JACKSON BARRACKS, LA., June 7, 1888.

SIEGE G.

Kind.	U. S. New.	Old 4 1/2.	Krupp.
Calibre.....inches	5	4.5	4.194
Length of bore.....	137.44	119.25	101.23
" " gun.....	145.4	123	112.2
Weight of gun.....lbs.	3660	3570	2332
" " carriage.....lbs.	2820	2245	2000
" " gun and carriage.....lbs.	6480	5815	4332
" " limber body.....lbs.	585	585	
" " wheel.....lbs.	374	400	1368 1/2
" " implements, etc.....lbs.	140	200	
Weight of gun, etc., complete.....lbs.	7653	7400	5707 1/2
Diameter of wheel.....in.	60	60	61.4
Projectile.....lbs.	45	35.5	35.9
d/w.....	0.555	0.570	0.476
Round shot.....lbs.	16.587	11.94	9.289
Ratio of projectile to round shot.....	2.71	2.97	3.86
Powder charge.....lbs.	12	3.25	11
Ratio of charge to projectile.....	0.266	0.091	0.3
Weight of gun in round shot.....	220	200	251
" " circ. of bore.....	233	232	180
To fire 1 pound of proj. gun.....lbs.	81	100	65
" " carriage.....lbs.	63	63	57
" " g. and c. lbs.	144	163	122
Weight g. & c. per area of bore.....lbs.	300	366	327
Initial velocity.....f. s.	1680	1280	1650
Remaining velocity, 2,000 yds. f. s.	1072		1152
" " 10,000.....f. s.	465		572
Energy of projectile, 2,000 yds. f. t.	359		331
" " 10,000 yds. f. t.	67		83
Pressure in bore, per sq. in.....tons.	15.5		15.8
Strain on carriage.....tons.	194		100
Tot. pressure, bottom of bore.....tons.	304		212

It is related that Prince Maurice while in command of the Dutch ordered eight of the prisoners to be put to death, in retaliation for a like sentence passed upon eight Dutch soldiers. It was ordered that it should be decided by lot upon which of the prisoners the death penalty should fall. When the Englishman's turn came he drew a lot which told him that his life was spared. He said nothing, but stood by to see the rest of the dreadful ordeal.

Presently, two or three fatal lots having been drawn, a Spaniard stepped out to put his hand into the helmet who showed great reluctance to do so. He drew back once or twice and seemed to be under a great mental strain.

"Are you afraid?" asked an officer.
"No," said the Spaniard, "but I fear it is wrong to make my own hand the instrument of my own death. I can die willingly, but I fear the guilt of a suicide."

George Hazlewood, the Englishman, here stepped forward.

"Have you any money?" he asked the Spaniard.

"Yes," said the latter, "I have twelve crowns."

"Very good," said Hazlewood, "if you will give it to me, I will stand the chance in your place."

"He is a fool or a madman," said the officer in command; "he does not deserve the life he has so providentially obtained. Let him take the chance in the other's place."

Hazlewood put his hand into the helmet, and again drew himself safe.

"After you had escaped once," the officer asked him, "what made you risk your life again?"

"Because," said he, "I thought I had a bargain. You see, I risk my life every day for sixpence, and here was a chance to risk it for twelve crowns. I couldn't let it go by, sir."

The search for coal is being prosecuted in India, and Mr. Charles Earpe has bored to a depth of 550 ft. at Allipore, which is the deepest coal boring ever effected in India.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

THE 13th Regiment profited as much as any regiment that has been in camp from the instruction received. The men were to a large extent new men, who were very ambitious. The endeavor to learn something of the mode of attacking and defending the camp was not successful. It was thought that they could accomplish the object aimed at, but as far as successfully attacking the camp it was a dead failure. The troops were kept waiting in the rain for those who never came—were anxious to come but could not, because they did not know how to get there. The movements on both sides were in the hands of competent officers, whom the National Guard expect when they get into a tight place to be able to get them out of it, but in this instance they were found wanting. Officers who expected to meet at the mess table to talk over their skill in handling troops, would have been satisfied if somebody had told them where the mess hall was, and the fact of the troops wandering around the country for miles all night long, and within a few miles of camp, in command of competent officers, is rather laughable, especially when it is known that the attacking party had a compass and a reliable topographical map of the surrounding country, which had the approval of the highest officers in camp. The map, no doubt, was as reliable as the ones published in the newspapers during the war describing the plans of the Army. The reconnoissances in future around the State camp will take place in daylight. But there is one point in this famous attack which should be avoided in the future. When the attacking party was on its way to perform their part of the programme, they met a man in citizen's dress. This man was supposed to be a spy and he was put in arrest and forced, against his will, to accompany the troops in their journey through the wilderness, and, after wandering all night, when the Hudson River had been rediscovered, this man was released. No doubt, he will give wide berth to the military in the future; but the arrest of this citizen was an unlawful assumption of authority.

In the marching of the companies to the mess hall there has always been companies so eager to be the first in the hall that they created confusion at the entrance. This was obviated by the 13th, who fell in when the drummers beat the call, the company from the right of the regiment first and the other companies following. There was no confusion and the tables were quickly filled.

The 3d Battery, Capt. Henry S. Rasquin, was in camp with the 13th Regiment. The battery had 63 men in camp, among which were a number of young men who appear in camp for the first time. The battery was encamped on a street on the left of the regiment, they have four Gatling guns which they have brought with them. The company is drilled with the guns in camp and with the Gatlings. The men have made great progress in the drills; there is ample room to manoeuvre. The men are drilled in loading and firing, mounting and dismounting the guns, and in every movement of the artillery drills. The men are drilled several times a day. Lieut. Wm. R. Hamilton, of the 5th Art., is in attendance at every drill to assist in the instructions.

The 8th Regiment, under the command of Col. Geo. D. Scott, left the armory and marched down to the ferry and took the boat for Roa Hook, where they arrived at 3 P. M. The regiment marched up the road to the camp, where the 13th Regiment, under command of Col. Austen, was waiting to receive them. The camp was found to be in a perfect condition. The courtesies were exchanged, and the 13th marched out to the boat, accompanied by the 3d Battery, and sailed for Brooklyn.

The company drills of the 8th Regiment were ordered after reveille, and all the companies were exercised in skirmishing, and the skirmishing line took too much of the armory practice. No skirmish line can be formed in the open air movements in which the interval is the same throughout the entire line. In the loading and firing on the skirmish line many of the men in firing, in the retreat loaded their pieces with the muzzles pointing to the rear. When the men are firing on the skirmish line the cartridge boxes are worn to the front and not in the rear. When the men were deployed as skirmishers, the command was given to assemble on the left skirmisher at the command march, the sergeant in the rear of the right four marched up to where the extreme right was and followed the men down in line at a distance of 20 feet when he should have marched toward the left from his position the nearest way to it. The men do not take time to load or aim; too much hurry to make a noise. The Provisional Battalion is composed of the 28th Separate Co., Capt. J. H. Remmer; 43d Separate Co., Capt. C. G. Thyng; 37th Separate Co., 1st Lt. Thos. Gregg; 31st Separate Co., Capt. A. J. Budlong. The battalion is under the command of Lt. Col. Seiden C. Clodbridge, 74th Regt.

The company drills of the Provisional Battalion are good. Particular attention is paid to skirmishing, and in firing in advancing and retreating and in marching in single rank in the battalion drill there is much improvement. In marching in columns of companies there were much distance lost between the companies. The other movements were well executed. The dress parade is formed by the 8th Regiment and the Provisional Battalion combined into one. The formation for parade is fair, but the manual of arms in the different companies is not good because the men do not handle their pieces together. The line is quickly formed, but in the separate companies some of the commandants give the command support arms before the commandant of the company on his flank gives the command front. When the command is at parade rest many of the men do not stand at parade rest, but look up and down the line and follow the music. After the parade is dismissed the echelon movement is executed with success.

The detail from the 1st Battery, under command of 1st Sergt. Jansen, are drilled every day in the exercise of the gun, and for guard mounting. The pieces are the old pattern, which in time of riot would be useless except for breaking down a barricade, and the men should be armed with carbines to defend themselves. The camp is very clean, so far as the troops are concerned, and tents are kept in thorough order.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SOUTH CAROLINA ENCAMPMENT.

The encampment of the South Carolina militia took place at Greenville, S. C., from July 23 to 28, inclusive, and was a great success. It was commanded by Gen. Huguenin, assisted by an able staff, Lieut. Cabanis, U. S. A., from the citadel at Charleston being at its head. There were some breaks, however, which could have been noticed by an experienced eye only. Governor Richardson occupied a tent in the camp and encouraged the soldiers by his presence and that of his staff. The companies numbered 28 and came from all parts of the State, many of them undergoing their first experience of the kind. A Gatling gun detachment from Charleston and a company of cavalry from the mountains were included in the number. The entire number of officers and soldiers present was 1,400.

The camp was named for Gen. Anderson, a Confederate soldier, and was beautifully located in a grove near the business part of the city, convenient to hotels, etc. The absorbing event of the encampment was the competitive drill between the companies for the prizes offered by the citizens of Greenville. Seven of the companies originally entered for the contest, but two withdrew, leaving five who finally contested; these were the Greenville Guards and Butler Guards, from Greenville; the Carolina Rifles and Sumter Guards, from Charleston, and the Abbeville Rifles, from Abbeville.

After some beautiful drilling the prizes were awarded as follows: 1st, \$500, to the Sumter Guards; 2d, \$300, Carolina Rifles; 3d, \$100, Abbeville Rifles. The judges were Capt. Henry Wyzant, 24th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Lyman Hall, Atlanta, Ga., (Captain of the Gate City Guards); Lieut. C. H. Cabanis, 18th U. S. Inf.

At a banquet at the Mansion House, given by the Press Association of the State of South Carolina, the following toasts were given:

"The State," responded to by Governor Richardson; "The Union," responded to by Capt. Wyzant, U. S. A.; "The City of Greenville," responded to by W. E. Beattie; "The Volunteer Troops," responded to by Gen. Huguenin; "The Press Association of South Carolina," responded to by Major McSweeney. This was an exceedingly pleasant affair and was enjoyed by all present.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The 1st Brigade of Pennsylvania Militia missed an excellent opportunity for practice by neglecting to march to their camp at Norristown. The 3d Regt. did, however, march back to Philadelphia, making two stages of the journey, halting over night at Rosemount. The street firing drill arranged by Col. Decker and the late Adj. Barnes was tried by the 2d Regt. during the camp. The features of the drill consist in the two advancing companies firing down the street, then retiring to the sidewalk, where they reload their pieces; the succeeding two companies then fire, and so on until the first two companies again lead.

On the last day of the camp two constables from Norristown came to serve writs of capias on Gen. Snowden, on the charge of falsely arresting Town Councilman John C. Hathaway, of Norristown, and Major Charles I. Baker of Philadelphia, who were arrested on the camp grounds on Thursday by Gen. Snowden's order. Gen. Snowden declined to be arrested, but said that he would be at the service of the constables after that day.

At the camp of the 3d Brigade, Mt. Gretna, two teams of riflemen were placed in command of Lieut. Leyden, 4th U. S. Inf., divided into two sections of 120 each. The first section was deployed at the 600-yard stakes, after the Lieutenant had given them the instructions, which were at the command "Halt," each skirmisher was to prepare to fire, for which he was allowed six seconds. The commands were all given by the bugle. Twenty-one seconds were allowed from the command "Begin firing" until the command "Cease firing." The skirmishers were then moved forward 100 yards, where the same movements were gone through with. This was continued until within 100 yards of the targets, when they were ordered to retreat, firing at the same intervals and under the same rules. For every shot that was fired before the last note of the bugle commanding them to begin firing, or after the last note to cease firing, five points was deducted from the score. As soon as the first section had been brought back to the starting point by Lieut. Leyden, he took out the second. The scores were as follows: First section, 926; second section, 1,020.

NEW JERSEY.

The camp ground at Sea Girt, N. J., has been undergoing many improvements, and the troops this year will encamp on one of the most complete and healthful camp grounds in the United States. A correspondent writes:

"Irregularities in the surface of the camp have been removed, and the land offers nearly such another plane as a billiard table. Of the entire tract of 120 acres the greater part is devoted to the drill and parade ground and the skirmishing fields. Among the buildings are the stationary mess halls. These are different from those generally used, inasmuch as they have no roofs, simply the framework surmounting the side walls. Instead of timber roofs, which retain the odors of many meals, canvas is spread over the joists, and when not necessary for shelter or shade they may be drawn aside and the companies dine al fresco. Officers' messrooms stand near the larger buildings, but these being smaller and less occupied, are built with substantial roofs. At the north of the camp ground stands the building for headquarters and the pump house. The former is an old but exceedingly pretty farm house. Its chief rooms are the Governor's room and the Quartermaster-General's office. Back of these are rooms for the staff officers, the kitchens, and the dining room. Up stairs there are sufficient sleeping apartments to provide any of the wearied members of the Governor's staff a place to rest himself.

"The pump house is a place of which the State is very proud. Within it is all the machinery necessary to send water from the artesian well beneath it all over the camp ground. The water is thus supplied not alone to headquarters, but in front of every mess hall a pipe and faucet springs from the ground, and enables the cooks as well as the men to

obtain all the water they desire for any purpose they may select. There is at present room on the grounds for 1,000 tents without encroaching upon the part apportioned to the purposes of drill and parade.

"The land, though occupied by the State, does not yet belong to it, as there is still a desire on the part of the Selectmen to reserve the right to extend whatever streets may be decided upon in the future through the grounds. A commission will assemble at Manassquan, Aug. 9, and will hear testimony and arguments concerning the property. It is believed that the commission will report to the Court of Chancery in September, and that the exclusive title of the State will be confirmed. Should this be done, the land may cost \$75,000."

CALIFORNIA.

THE Board of Officers of the 1st Regiment of California re-elected Col. John H. Dickerson for the office of colonel for the third term. He has been in command for eight years, and during his command the regiment has been brought to a good state of efficiency. The number of men have increased in the regiment. The drills of the companies are well attended. The regiment will go to camp on July 21, at Camp Ferrill, at San Jose, so named in honor of Major F. H. Ferrill, late surgeon of the regiment, who died in January. The troops in camp will be under thorough discipline. Especial attention will be paid to guard mount and sentry duty. Besides the regular routine of camp duty the regiment will participate in target practice, under the supervision of the rifle inspectors. Efforts will be made to raise the standard of marksmen and increase the number of sharpshooters. The reports of the inspections of the regiments show that they have gradually increased in numbers.

The 5th Regiment, Col. Jas. M. Donahoe, are making arrangements to go into camp the first week in August.

The Secretary of War has decided that hereafter the cost of transporting stores for the militia shall be paid out of the appropriation for arming and equipping the militia. The Quartermaster General has been directed to submit a plan by which this may be done, so that no State or Territory shall exceed its allotment.

VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD.

The encampment of the National Guard of Vermont will be held at Lake Memphremagog, New Port, Vt., from Aug. 21 to 25. Much interest will be added to the encampment by the presence of Co. F, 11th U. S. Inf., Capt. O. B. Read commanding, and in this connection the following order was issued from Division of the Atlantic on July 24:

Under authority from the War Department, A. G. O., dated July 21, 1888, Co. F, 11th Infantry (Read's), stationed at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., is hereby directed to attend the encampment of the National Guard of State of Vermont, on Lake Memphremagog, from Aug. 21 to 25 next. The company will proceed to the point named in due season, and upon the termination of the encampment will return to its post.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

The National Guard of Vermont is organized into a brigade composed of 1st Inf., Col. J. J. Estey (10 companies); the 1st Sep. Co., Capt. S. C. O'Connor; 2d Sep. Co., Capt. A. C. Brown and Fuller's Light Battery, of Brattleboro', in command of Capt. L. K. Fuller. Brig.-Gen. W. L. Greenleaf commands the brigade.

Governor Ormsbee, of Vermont, has invited Governor Ames and staff, of Massachusetts, to visit the encampment.

The St. Johnsbury Guards (Company D, 1st Regt., National Guard of Vermont,) Capt. A. W. Roberts, has just completed its first term of enlistment, having been mustered into the State service June 11, 1883. Sixteen of the original members have served the full term, and during the five years 104 men have been enlisted. Within the last five years the company has provided itself with uniforms, camp bedsteads, wardrobes, awning for the company's tent, mess tents, street sign and camp stools, at a total expense of \$3,200. Toward this amount the State paid \$624 and the citizens of St. Johnsbury gave \$575, and the balance was paid by the company, by turning in its pay and in other ways. Col. Franklin Fairbanks presented the company with a handsome silk flag at its first muster. There is now \$100 in the treasury for future use. The company is in excellent shape in every respect, and is an organization of which the citizens of St. Johnsbury may justly feel proud.—*Republican*.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* of July 31 says: "The following commissions have been issued by His Excellency, the Governor of Vermont: To be aides-de-camp, with rank of colonel—William Seward Webb, Shelburne, and Henry Le Grand Cannon, Burlington. These appointments will be received with pleasure by the many friends of the gentlemen named, who will be glad to see them identified with the National Guard of Vermont. Col. W. Seward Webb is a younger brother of that brave soldier and eminent citizen, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, of New York, whom the veteran soldiers of Vermont will always remember as the gallant commander of the Pennsylvania brigade which received Pickett's charge, at the copse of trees in the centre at Gettysburg. Colonel Cannon is the only son of our distinguished townsman, Col. Le Grand B. Cannon, who rendered his country most efficient and valuable service as chief of staff to Gen. John E. Wool, at Fort Monroe. These appointments will be considered a fitting recognition of the interest taken by these gentlemen in the welfare and credit of our State and in her citizen soldiery. To be military storekeeper, with the rank of captain—Edward N. Wright, of Montpelier, Vt. This appointment is worthily bestowed, as Captain Wright is a veteran soldier of the old Vermont brigade, and has had charge of the State arsenal at Montpelier ever since the war."

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

THE Madison Evening News of July 24 says: "The soldiers of the 1st Regiment have not settled down to camp life and the work of instruction and practice is being carried on in a thorough and systematic way. Lieut. Philip Reade, of the 3d U. S. Inf., and inspector of rifle practice for the Division of Missouri, is doing excellent work in imparting instruc-

tion to the boys in rifle practice. He is much pleased with the results obtained thus far. He will leave July 26.

CREEDMOOR MATCHES.

The sixth marksman's badge match was shot at Creedmoor on Saturday, July 28. A strong fresh wind from 13 o'clock bothered the shooters in the forenoon; the scores, however, were good. The day was fair and cool. Following are the winners:

	Co.	Regt.	Yds.	500	500	Tot.
*Richd. Oliver.....	Staff.	23	20	25	45	
*A. C. Saunders.....	H	23	24	25	49	
*A. G. Stanton.....	F	7	21	22	43	
*C. C. Wallace.....	F	14	21	22	43	
*J. B. Frothingham.....	2d Brig. Staff	19	23	22	45	
*W. L. Candee.....	B	23	20	25	45	
*Danl. Bacon.....	K	7	21	21	42	
*J. N. Munson.....	G	7	19	24	43	
*Geo. Ball.....	F	23	20	25	45	
*H. M. Kallach.....	H	7	20	23	43	
*H. H. Thomson.....	C	7	21	22	43	
*W. J. Underwood.....	H	7	21	22	43	

*Cash prizes. *Medals.

Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

THE 9th Regiment are preparing for a trip to Creedmoor. Efforts are made to increase the number of marksmen. Last season the number was small, and Capt. Kasson C. Gibson, I. R. P., who is thoroughly competent in rifle practice, has succeeded in increasing the number of marksmen and improving the scores. The regiment is still adding to its membership. Col. Seward will inaugurate a series of drills to commence at the opening of the season. The vacancies in the line officers are being filled. Henry Cleveland has been elected 1st lieutenant in Co. B. The history of the regiment and a good account of its trip to Gettysburg on July 1-3 will be published.

Eleventh New York.—Colonel A. P. Stewart.

THE 11th N. Y. is now enlisting new men, who before joining are thoroughly examined by the surgeon and the staff officers. There are several vacancies in the line officers, which will be filled before the drills commence. Co. B has an interesting case which will be brought before the courts for decision. Private Geo. DeArcy had agreed, it is alleged, to contribute one day's pay towards the expenses of the regiment during the camp. He received his pay and refused to pay when the regiment arrived at the armory, and was placed under arrest in the armory until he paid. Private DeArcy entered suit for \$1,000 damages for false imprisonment against Capt. Geo. W. Mooney. The regiment will go to Creedmoor for practice for marksmen's badges, Tuesday, Aug. 14. Col. Stewart and Lieut. Col. Waiton have been appointed on the staff of Commander of Chief Men of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Twelfth New York.—Lt. Col. H. Dowd.

THE armory range, which is just completed, is now open for practice. Cos. D, I and K are ordered to report at the armory on Thursday, Sept. 6, for practice at Creedmoor. Recruiting is steady. Co. D has recruited four men, which increases the roll to 100 men.

The staff of Lieut.-Col. Dowd, who will command the 8th Provisional Battalion at State Camp, will be: Adjutant, Capt. Rufus Delafield; Quartermaster and Commissary, Capt. John McCauley; Sergeant-Major, 1st Sergeant G. D. Gaillard; Color Sergeant, Sergt. T. J. Gusen; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Sergt. Geo. E. Walker; Provost Sergeant, Sergt. A. L. Huyler; Clerk, Corp. F. W. Brown. The staff of Major J. J. Riker, who commands the 7th Provisional Battalion, consists as follows: Adjutant, J. Amory Haskell; Quartermaster and Commissary, Captain W. H. Murphy; Sergeant-Major, Sergt. David L. Thompson; Quartermaster, Q. M. S. George Romans; Color-bearer, Sergeant Chas. J. Dentinger; Provost Sergeant, Corp. Chas. E. Welch; Clerk, Chas. J. Leach.

Twenty-third New York.—Col. J. N. Partridge.

A DETACHMENT of this regiment in command of Capt. E. De Forest, went to Creedmoor, L. I., for rifle practice on July 25. The weather was most perfect for shooting. 96 men shot, out of which 83 qualified as marksmen, a very good showing. The following are the aggregate scores: Privs. J. M. Carrere, 23; Josh. Carrere, 31; Capt. Candee, 41; Corp. Groff, 42; Querran, 32; Privs. Lane, 30; Merlan, 41; Pope, 32; Pouch, 23; Corp. Cole, 25; Priv. Bruford, 35; Sgt. Brewster, 27; Helman, 25; Privs. Blackwell, 32; Waburn, 31; Voe, 27; Skiff, 30; Boers, 23; Cordman, 23; Hartwig, 23; Carrier, 23; Rothborn, 31; Tiebout, 31; Rome, 26; Dutcher, 27; Frolich, 27; Lt. Deshard, 30; Sergt. Waldo, 25; Privs. Herd, 25; Holland, 23; Nevins, 31; Sergt. Symmonds, 25; Privs. Cowperthwaite, 29; Kelland, 33; Vail, 37; Lockwood, 26; Boyden, 29; Schliep, 34; Coddington, 32; Capt. Burling, 28; Privs. Foster, 32; Baier, 28; Armstrong, 23; Darling, 29; Antonante, 30; Sergt. Thomas, 25; Wells, 36; Privs. Sherman, 27; Fye, 30; Hunter, 30; Corp. Ithell, 30; Pvt. Mickleborough, 32; Corp. Crooke, 35; Privs. Walker, 25; Langston, 31; Keeler, 30; Capt. Crane, 27; Privs. Kolyer, 27; Hurke, 30; Douglas, 33; Reynolds, 30; Stormes, 29. Major W. E. Spencer was present as surgeon and Capt. H. C. Brown as I. R. P.

Forty-seventh New York.—Col. E. F. Gaylor.

THE armory of the 47th Regiment is still undergoing reconstruction. The rear wall has been removed and work on the expansion is progressing rapidly. Preparations are being made for the trip to Boston in September. It is announced that over 400 men will go. Co. D visited the 13th Regiment at the State Camp on Tuesday, July 24. The excursion was a failure. The party did not arrive at the camp until 8 p. m., too late to witness the ceremonies of dress parade. They remained in camp until 9 o'clock, and arrived home at 8 a. m. The regiment is ordered to assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled thereon, on Monday, August 6, 1888, at 7 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of proceeding to Creedmoor for second general practice.

MILITIA ITEMS.

Lowell, Mass., taking advantage of the new armory law, proposes to at once erect handsome quarters for its military companies.

The total strength of the 2d Brigade, Gen. James McLeer commanding, as shown by the last quarterly return, June 31, 1888, is as follows: Brigade staff (including Signal Corps), 23; 13th Regt., 696; 14th Regt., 599; 21st Regt., 706; 22d Regt., 438; 47th Regt., 453; 3d Battery, 74; 17th Separate Company 62. Total, 3,621.

The committee of Co. D, 22d N. Y., appointed to select a captain for the company reported favorably on the name of 1st Lieut. John S. Shepherd on July 31, and his nomination was made unanimous. Lieut. Shepherd is at present on duty at the State camp as Acting Post Adjutant. He is a well known rifleman and an official of the N. R. A., and the committee have chosen wisely.

A *Veteran* writes to the N. Y. Times: There is a movement on foot to form a veteran reserve of exempt members of the National Guard in this (New York) city, and a company of 100 men has already been enrolled and officered, the requirement being to have an honorable discharge from the old regiment. This movement is finding little objection, except from a few weak and jealous officers still in the Guard, and will, I believe, grow and ultimately solve the question. There are enough veterans in this city to nearly double the active forces of the whole State, and under proper rules and management they could be made available, economical, and all that seems necessary, surely with

but slight drill superior to any troops that could be recruited under the proposed new plan. I hope that you may feel disposed to favor the plan suggested, and occasionally give us the support of your valuable paper.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The 16th annual meeting of the N. R. A. is to be held at Creedmoor, Sept. 10 to 15, inclusive. The programme announces the following matches:

1. Director's match, 200 yds; prize, gold badge.
2. Judd match, 200 yds; first prize, a mantle clock, value \$35; 25 cash prizes, viz.: \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10; six of \$8, seven of \$6, and eight of \$5 each.
3. Match for the Wimbledon cup, value, \$50; distance, 1,000 yds; entrance, \$2.
4. President's match for the military championship of the United States, 300 and 500 yds; prize, the Mid-range Championship of America for one year, and cash \$25; 22 prizes, viz.: \$20, \$15, ten of \$10, and ten of \$5 each; entrance fee, \$3 to both stages.
5. The long range military match, distances, 800, 900 and 1,000 yds; entrance, \$3; eight prizes, viz.: \$20, \$15, \$10, \$8, \$7, and three of \$5 each.
6. Tiffany match.—First prize, silver vase, presented by Messrs. Tiffany and Co. Thirty-one cash prizes aggregating \$294, viz.: \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, ten of \$10, seven of \$7, and 15 of \$5 each. Extra prizes, of \$5, \$3 and \$2, will be awarded each day to the competitors making the highest three single scores. Entries unlimited; fee, \$1 each ticket, or three for \$3 if taken at one time. Winners to have the choice of prizes in the order of merit of their scores.
7. Governor's match, 500 yds; prize, \$5 each or three for \$3 if taken at one time; \$300 divided into 25 prizes, viz.: \$25, \$20, \$12, \$10, six of \$8, seven of \$6, and eight of \$5 each.
8. All comers' and Marksman's Badge Match, 200 and 500 yds.; 31 prizes, total, \$240, viz.: \$25, \$20, \$15, eight of \$10 and 20 of \$5 each.
9. Hilton Trophy Match, 200, 500 and 600 yds.
10. Short Range Team Match, 200 yds; entrance, \$5; four prizes, \$40, \$30, \$20 and \$10.
11. Interstate Military Match, 200 and 500 yds.
12. Interstate Long Range Match, 800, 900 and 1,000 yds; open to teams of four from all rifle associations; entrance fee, \$10 each team; prize, a trophy, to be held for the year; also a medal to each member of the winning team.
13. N. Y. S. N. G. Match, 200 and 500 yds.
14. 1st Brigade N. G. Match, 200 and 500 yds.
15. 2d Brigade N. G. Match, 200 and 500 yds.
16. Gen. Sheridan's Skirmishers' Match, 600 yds. to 200 yds. and return; entrance fee, \$5 for teams of six from the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, Volunteers or militia of any country, State or territory. Any number of teams may enter from each organization, but no competitor may enter in more than one match. The first prize, presented by S. H. Schuyler, Esq., value, \$150, to be won three times before becoming the property of the winner; also a bronze medal to each member of the winning team. Won in 1884 and 1885 by the 4th Artillery, U. S. A., in 1886 and 1887 by the Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
17. Revolver Match, 30 yds. five shots on the American standard target, reduced for 100 yds. Position, standing, off hand use of one arm only allowed; revolver not to exceed 2 1/2 pounds in weight; maximum length of barrel (exclusive of chamber) 7 1/2 inches; maximum trigger pull, 3 pounds; plain open sights sufficiently strong for service purposes; ammunition, any; cleaning allowed between scores only; aggregate of three scores to count for all prizes; entries, 50 cents or three for \$1. \$60 divided into ten prizes, viz.: \$15, \$10, \$8, \$7, and seven of \$5 each.
18. Steward Match, 200 yds.; entries, 50 cents each or three for \$1 if taken at one time. Entries unlimited; match open every day.

The matches will be shot as nearly as possible upon the following days, though the right is reserved after entries are made to change the order of shooting: Monday, Nos. 2 and 3; Tuesday, Nos. 2 and 5; Wednesday, Nos. 4, 10 and 12; Thursday, No. 16; Friday, No. 14; Saturday, Nos. 9 and 11. Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18 will be open every day.

NEW ARTILLERY COMPANY OF WASHINGTON.

The rapid increase of the newly organized Battery A, of the U. C., makes it necessary for the members to select suitable quarters for their armory at once. The company, for the present, are drilling in the "old infantry hall" on D street. The company has been very fortunate in getting among its members men who have been in active service. Among the principal ones are Mr. W. H. Mellach, the lieutenant, who has been in active service for the past ten years and is one of the best posted men in the District on artillery tactics. The drill master, Mr. James Nelson, who has also spent a greater part of his life in the saddle, was with Custer when he fell in the battle of the Little Big Horn. One of the principal objects of the club is to make it a social as well as military organization, and to have a target range, a gymnasium, riding school, library and reading room. Mr. Mellach, who is well up in the art of fencing and boxing, has kindly offered his services as teacher and will undoubtedly be accepted. Mr. Nelson will probably be offered the superintendency of the riding school and gymnasium as he has already consented to the former. Honorary members will have free privileges to all the club except the riding school, which will be exclusively for the active members of the battery. The uniform, which is one of the prettiest in the service, will consist of blue coat and trousers with red stripe, helmet, spurs, boots and sabres. W. H. Mellach has been elected 2d lieutenant, Justin A. Lamson 1st sergeant and H. Shepard White Q. M. sergeant. The civil officers are W. H. Mellach, president pro tem; Justin A. Lamson, treasurer; Alfred P. Robbins, secretary; H. Shepard White, assistant secretary. Among the members are D. E. Burton, L. Bradley, R. W. Comly, L. C. Herrick, G. A. Howe, F. A. Reynolds, M. B. Jernston, J. A. Lamson, W. H. Mellach, J. F. Mullen, A. P. Robbins, O. N. Johnston, W. C. Smith, C. W. Van Wagner, H. S. White, E. E. Longley, E. Van Dyke, V. M. Dorsey, W. W. Blagg, etc. Honorary members: G. M. Fague, Harry L. Parry, W. Chickering, etc. The company will probably give an exhibition in the National Rifles, under the command of 1st Lieut. Joe D. Manson, left Washington, Saturday, July 21, and encamped at Cottage City, Mass. They visited Boston on Wednesday, July 25, and were received by the National Lancers, Isaac H. Allan, and paraded 80 men. The visitors were marched to the armory of the Lancers and dismissed. In the evening the two commands sat down to a banquet at which many of the prominent men of Boston were present. On Thursday the visitors were escorted to all the prominent places in about Boston and at 5 P. M. the Lancers, in full dress uniform, escorted the rifles to the depot en route for New York. On their arrival at New York they proceeded to Jersey City and cars were taken to Washington.

MARYLAND.

The 3d Battalion, M. N. G., composed of Co. A, of Elkton, Capt. W. G. Purnell; Co. C, of Easton, Capt. Edward Roberts, and Co. D, of Cambridge, Capt. R. G. Henry, together with the Prince George's Rifles, Capt. Chew, the Leonardtown Rifles, Capt. W. F. Chesley, of the 4th Battalion, numbering in all about 200 men, went into camp at Camp LeCompte at Bay Ridge July 30. The camp, which was laid off by Capt. D. F. Pennington, of the Baltimore Light Infantry, is in the rear of the hotel, near the lake.

RHODE ISLAND.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. KRODGE announces in G. O. 4 that the brigade of Rhode Island Militia will encamp at Oakland Beach, R. I., for five days commencing Tuesday, August 7, 1888. Eighty cents per day will be allowed for the subsistence of each officer and enlisted man actually in camp, and 50 cents per day will be allowed in full for the care of and forage for each horse actually employed. The encampment will be named Camp Park, in honor of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Occupants of tents will be held re-

sponsible for damages to same resulting from carelessness; no marking or defacing of tents or driving nails in tent poles will be allowed, and bayonets must be unfixed before entering the tents with the gun. Pails in the tents will be kept filled with water, to be used in case of fire. The brigade will be reviewed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on Friday, August 10, at 3.30 o'clock P. M.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W.—The present commandant of Fort Bliss, Texas, is Col. Geo. Gibson, 5th U. S. Infantry.

Ebur.—The chief clerk in the A. G. O. receives a salary of \$2,000 per annum, the chief clerk of the War Department \$2,750 per annum.

Recruit.—The regiments with odd numbers furnishing the recruiting detail this year. Next year it will be the turn of the regiments with even numbers.

Rex.—Gen. Sheridan has commanded the Army since Nov. 1, 1883. Gen. Sherman relinquished command of the Army then but was not retired for age until Feb. 8, 1884.

A. and B.—We have no information that the 5th Cavalry is to go to Texas, therefore cannot decide your dispute. There was a rumor that the 5th Cavalry was to go to Texas, but it had no tangible foundation.

C. H. W.—The Consul General from the U. S. of Colombia is Chuaco Calderon, 16 Beaver street, New York City. Write to the Surgeon General, Marine Hospital Service, Washington, D. C., for the information you desire concerning that service.

A Subscriber asks whether the cadets, at large, who will appear before the Academic Board at West Point in June, 1889, will be appointed by the President before the 4th of March, or by his successor. Ans.—Appointments will be made in a few days.

P. F. S. asks: Can you give me the date of Capt. Gaskill's commission as captain? He was 1st Lieutenant of the 43d Infantry, stationed at Fort Mackinac, Mich., in 1867. Ans.—He was retired with the rank of captain, Dec. 15, 1870, for "loss of right arm from wound in line of duty."

E. A. K.—The records of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, show that your son was admitted into the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 9, 1888, with chronic bronchitis, and was discharged and ordered to duty during the week ending June 10, 1888.

Fair Play.—The working hours for military prisoners at posts are generally regulated by the respective post commanders. A decision was rendered from A. G. O., Sept. 17, 1887, "that the act of June 25, 1863, (making eight hours a day's work) does not apply to enlisted men, when prisoners, sentenced to hard labor."

J. W. asks: A man enlists, serves five years and is discharged with character excellent; re-enlists and then deserts, surrenders himself, is tried and sentenced to two years in Leavenworth Prison, serves his sentence and is discharged therefrom with a good character, then shortly afterwards he enlists again under an assumed name. Can not the years he served honorably be included with the good service he has in now, although he has changed his name? Ans.—Certainly not.

Candidate asks: How many vacancies exist for the positions of hospital steward and acting hospital steward?—Now none. No more than one person can be from the Surgeon General's boards will be convened at all the posts for the examination of acting hospital stewards for the position of hospital stewards and of privates for the position of acting hospital stewards. The indications are that there will be a large number of competitors, but in view of the rigid examinations prescribed it is not anticipated that there will be a sufficient number of successful candidates to fill all the vacancies in the corps. Thus far about only one-half of the extra number provided for by the act creating the corps have been appointed. It is believed that at least another year will have elapsed before the corps is fully organized.

One of Farragut's Volunteers asks: I was a seaman in the Navy when the Rebellion began. My term of enlistment having expired I was honorably discharged in November, 1861. I re-enlisted as seaman in December, 1861; was appointed acting master's mate under circular from Navy Department, dated Oct. 9, 1863. I was not discharged. I served as master's mate up to December, 1864, when, my term of enlistment having expired, I was honorably discharged on board the *Richmond*, in Mobile Bay, as quartermaster, the rating which I held when I was made master's mate. I was immediately appointed an acting ensign and was honorably discharged Oct. 29, 1865. I did not get any bounty. Am I entitled to bounty under any of the bounty laws? Ans.—As an enlisted man you are not entitled to any Government bounty. Some States gave local bounties to officers prior to July, 1864.

ENGLISH LANDLORDS IN AMERICA.

The following list purports to show the amount of public lands in the United States now being owned and held by foreign syndicates and proprietors:

	Acres.
English Syndicate, No. 1 (in Texas).....	4,500,000
English Syndicate, No. 3 (in Texas).....	3,000,000
Sir Edward Reid, K. C. B. (in Florida).....	2,000,000
English Syndicate, headed by S. Philpotts.....	1,800,000
C. R. L. and Co., of London, etc.....	1,750,000
Phillips, Marshall and Co., of London.....	1,300,000
German Syndicate.....	1,100,000
Anglo-American Syndicate, etc.....	750,000
An English Co. (in Mississippi).....	700,000
Duke of Sutherland.....	425,000
British Land and Mortgage Co.....	320,000
Capt. Whalley, M. P., England.....	310,000
Missouri Land Co., Scotland.....	300,000
Hon. Robt. Tennant, London.....	230,000
Scotch Land Co., Scotland.....	247,666
Lord Dunmore.....	100,000
Benjamin Newgas, Liverpool.....	100,000
Lord Houghton.....	60,000
Lord Dunraven.....	60,000
English Land Co. (Florida).....	50,000
England Land Co.....	50,000
An English Capitalist (Arkansas).....	50,000
Albert Peel, M. P., England.....	10,000
Sir John Lester Kaye (England).....	5,000
Geo. Grant, of London (in Kansas).....	100,000
An English Syndicate, represented by Closs Bros. (Wisconsin).....	110,000
A Scotch Co. (in California).....	140,000
M. Ellerhauser, N. S. (in W. Va.).....	604,000
A Scotch Syndicate (in Florida).....	500,000
A. Boyesen, Danish Consul at Milwaukee.....	50,000
Missouri Land and S. S. Co., of Scotland.....	165,000
English Syndicate (in Florida).....	50,000
	20,941,666

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a recent meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery the commander announced the resignation of the

office of recorder by Colonel James A. Bates, U. S. A., on account of impending, and probably extended, absence from the city, and the unanimous election of the registrar, Major W. P. Huxford, as recorder, vice Bates, and Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., as registrar, vice Huxford, for the current year.

FRENCH NAVAL DEFENCES.

The French Budget Committee has been examining Ministers with reference to the credit of 67,000,000 fr. asked for with reference to the defence of the naval ports. Admiral Krantz said he considered the proposed naval defences of Cherbourg, Brest and Toulon to be indispensable, especially at Cherbourg, where the naval forces were liable to destruction in the event of a night attack by torpedo-boats. He was of opinion that breakwaters, reducing the opening of the harbor to 450 yards in width, would render it perfectly safe. Cherbourg was the only harbor of refuge, where a fleet could assemble to defend the coast from Dunkirk to Brest. Brest was easier to defend, but breakwaters were needed to make it altogether secure. The works were intended not to prevent the enemy's ships from drawing near and bring a few shells, but rather to close the entrance against torpedo-boats. The Admiralty regarded the reduction of the width of the entrances from 1,700 metres to 400 and 300 metres as indispensable. In the course of the debate the Minister of Marine stated that absolute reliance could not be placed on the electric light to discover the passage of an enemy's torpedo-boats.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

CAPTIVE balloons are to be made use of in the evolutions of the Toulon fleet, which are shortly to be commenced. The apparatus is to be supplied from the army aerostatic school at Chalais-Meudon, and will be sent to sea on board a pontoon, which will be towed by one of the vessels of the squadron, and from it the ascents will be made.

The building of the new Swedish ironclad *Gota* at the Sindholmen's Engineering Company, Sweden, is already so far advanced that the system of cells, which forms the lower part of the vessel, has been fixed. The company has just petitioned the Government that it may either get refunded the duty it, according to the new tariff, will have to pay on the armor, or that the contracted price may be raised with a corresponding amount.

The British Government has decided to grant a subsidy of £60,000 per annum for a monthly service between Vancouver and per Hong Kong via Yokohama. The details of a formal contract were practically settled in December, 1887, but in consequence of negotiations being still pending between the Imperial Government and the Government of the Dominion of Canada with reference to an improved Atlantic service, the definitive contract has not yet been signed.

The British warship *Caroline*, Capt. Sir William Wiseman, arrived at Victoria, B. C., July 29, from Skeena with the latest news concerning the Indian troubles. The Indians are still threatening and greatly excited over the killing of Kit Won (Cool Jim) by Constable Green, who is said to be a deserter from the American Army. The day after the arrival of the *Caroline* the steamer *Roscroft* arrived with Superintendent Roycroft on board, and after some difficulty in securing a crew of six Indians Roycroft and twelve special constables started up the river to Hazelton.

The telegraph system organized by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is growing in importance and revenue. The lines have been extended to most of the important towns in Ontario and Quebec, and during the present year they will reach St. John, Halifax, and other chief towns in the maritime provinces. In concert with the Postal Telegraph Company of the United States, the Canadian Pacific has extended a telegraph line southward from Vancouver to San Francisco, reaching all the intermediate towns and cities of any importance.

RUSSIA is endeavoring to foster a new industry by extending the use of her stores of petroleum. Experiments are now being carried on for solidifying the petroleum used as fuel. These experiments have been mainly under the charge of Dr. Kauffmann, and he forms a compact mass out of the liquid by adding to it 1 to 3 per cent. of soap, while the oil is in a heated state, the resulting product being of the hardness of compact tallow. It is stated that the product is difficult to light, burns slowly and without smoke, but develops much heat, and leaves about 2 per cent. of a hard black residuum.

A REPORT on the Imperial University of Japan refers in considerable detail to the College of Engineering attached to the University. So extended has become the demand for the education of Japanese youth in the profession of engineering, that the existing accommodation provided within the walls of the University is now quite inadequate, and the erection of a distinct building for a school affiliated to the University has been determined upon to meet the pressing necessities of the case. The graduates of the school as they leave the institution are said to be in "urgent demand" and the progress making with public works of all kinds in the several islands which constitute the Japanese Empire doubtless absorbs all the trained supervision the school can supply.

In view of the visit of the German Emperor to Cronstadt, the Russian authorities did their utmost to make a display of all the men-of-war that could be put into commission. As always happens in such cases, the last ironclad cruiser completed, the *Admiral Nakhimoff*, was so damaged in a collision a few days before that she was thrown *hors de combat*, and had to go into dock. Great vexation was displayed at this casualty, the Russian Admiralty having desired to impress the Kaiser with their last production. The desire to impress the new German Emperor was all the more powerful just then because there is a race between Germany and Russia as to whom shall be the leading naval power in the Baltic. Germany, who possessed no fleet in 1870, has advanced so much since that Russian fears at no distant date she may be outstripped. It may be remembered that it was with a view to neutralize this rapid growth of the German Navy that Russia last winter decided to construct a naval station at Libau.

At a meeting of Volunteers at Wimbledon on July 11 Lord Wemyss moved that in the opinion of the meeting no site proposed for the National Rifle Association offers such advantages as Richmond Park. This motion was carried unanimously, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, Lord Bury, and other officers having taken part in the discussion.

ADVICES from Singapore state that Captain May, of the British war ship *Imperieuse*, has annexed a small island known as Christmas Island, latitude 11 degs. south, longitude 106 degs. east. The British flag was hoisted on the morning of June 6. A board announcing the fact was afterward nailed against a tree, and a tin case containing documents was also deposited. The island contains valuable guano, but the anchorage is bad, as there are 50 fathoms of water close in shore.

THE total distance to be covered by the proposed Pacific cable between Vancouver, Hawaii, the Faunua and Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, is 6,800 miles, but the longest single stretch of submarine cable is not to be over 2,000 miles.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Melbourne, an experimental mobilization has been carried out by that colony, news having been received there of the interruption of both the cables connecting Australasia with Europe, the Victorian Government, without attaching any political importance to the matter, decided that it was a good opportunity to test the efficiency of the colonial defences. It consequently ordered the gunboats to Albert Heads, the artillery and naval reserves were called out, and everything was held in readiness as it would be in the case of actual warfare.

OVER 95 millions of persons travelled by railway in India last year, 89 millions being third-class passengers.

GENERAL BRIALMONT, Inspector-General of Belgian Fortifications, is superintending the defence of the Meuse, the work of constructing these fortifications having been undertaken by a syndicate of French firms. It comprises 3,500,000 cubic yards of earthworks, 1,405,000 cubic yards of cement concrete, 28,270 cubic yds. of brickwork masonry, 795,000 cubic yards of plastering in cement mortar, and 84,000 cubic yards of cement mortar flooring. The syndicate have already commenced laying down the lines to connect the sites of the various works. This line will be upwards of 92 miles long, and will have a rolling stock of 3,000 wagons, and from 40 to 50 locomotives.

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PROPOSALS FOR ANNUAL SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.
July 21, 1888.—Intending bidders for the annual supplies, heretofore advertised under date of July 7, for Navy Yards, New York and Norfolk, and Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., are hereby informed that the opening of bids for those Stations has been postponed to August 7, 1888, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and that for Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., to August 14, 1888, at the same hour and place.
JAMES FULTON,
Paymaster General, U. S. Navy.

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THERE are probably ten thousand brands of 5c. cigars, but all smokers should bear in mind that there is but one "Tansill's Punch."

BIRTHS.

KNIGHT.—At Blacksburg, Va., July 19, to the wife of Lieut. John T. Knight, 3d Cavalry, a daughter.

SIMPSON.—At Lansing, Mich., July 11, to the wife of Lieutenant Wendell L. Simpson, 24th U. S. Infantry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

MERCER-FIDLER VON ISARBORN.—July 24, at Aldie, Doylestown, Pa., LELA LAWRENCE MERCER, daughter of William K. Mercer, Esq., to Lieut. HUBERT FIDLER VON ISARBORN, Imperial Engineers, Austria.

DIED.

ACKER.—At Pittsburgh, Pa., July 20, EDWARD GRIEBLE, son of P. A. Engineer Edward O'C. Acker, U. S. Navy, aged 2 years, 3 months and 13 days.

EATON.—At his residence, Detroit, Michigan, July 31, THEODORE H. EATON, senior, aged 72 years.

KENTON.—At Oswego, N. Y., July 27, Chief Engineer A. J. KENTON, U. S. Navy.

KINCAID.—At Danville, Ky., July 25, WILLIAM GARNETT KINCAID, of the class of 1839, Military Academy, and an officer of the 2d Kentucky Volunteers during the Mexican war.

LITTLE.—At Washington, D. C., July 23, Mrs. JANE W. LITTLE, mother of the wives of Colonel C. E. Compton and Captain F. B. Jones, U. S. Army.

LOOKER.—At Cincinnati, O., Aug. 1, Mrs. RACHEL H. LOOKER, mother of Pay Director T. H. Looker, U. S. Navy, aged 90 years.

PATRICK.—At Dayton, O., July 27, General MARSENA R. PATRICK, Governor of the Soldier's Home, and formerly Captain 1st U. S. Infantry and Brevet Major, U. S. Army, and during the war Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac.

ROCKER.—In San Francisco, Cal., July 20, SHERIDAN M., son of Captain L. H. Rocker, 9th U. S. Cavalry, aged 28 years.

WILLARD.—At Troy, N. Y., July 30, MARY GOULD, widow of Colonel Geo. L. Willard, U. S. Army.

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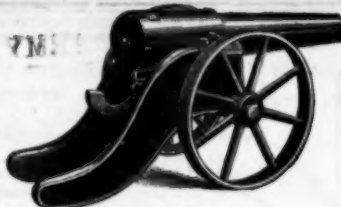
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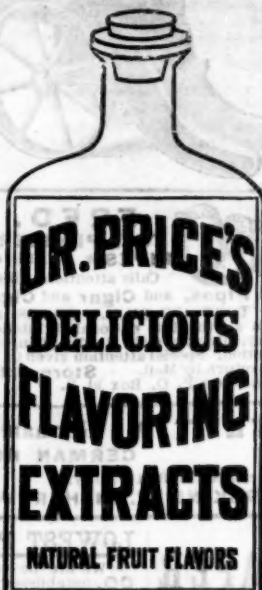
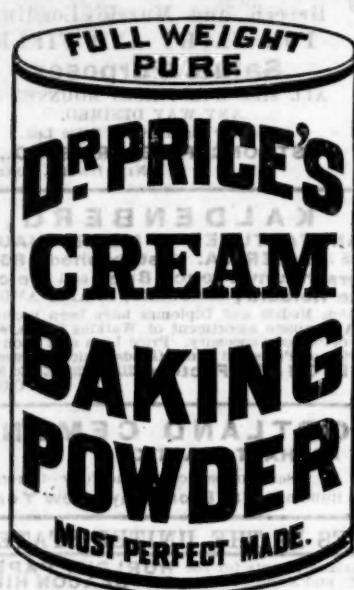
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